570

8 A23
py 1

REPORT

OF THE

ALABAMA COUNCIL

1917

OF

DEFENSE

COVERING ITS ACTIVITIES FROM
MAY 17, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918

Montgomery, Ala.
The Brown Printing Company,
Printers and Binders,
1919.

REPORT

OF THE

ALABAMA COUNCIL

OF

DEFENSE

COVERING ITS ACTIVITIES FROM
MAY 17, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918

Montgomery, Ala.
The Brown Printing Company,
Printers and Binders,
1919.

D. of D.
JAN 22 1919

ALABAMA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Montgomery, Ala., January 1, 1919.

To Governor Charles Henderson,
Montgomery, Alabama.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

I have the honor to present to you the report of the State Council of Defense covering the period of my service. I have sought to make a concise report and have omitted a number of apparently unimportant activities, yet their execution has entailed wide correspondence and personal visits on the part of our field secretaries.

May I pay tribute to the untiring and continuing labors of the county and community councils of defense? Without their enthusiastic and productive assistance our work would have proven unavailing.

With much respect, I am,

Very sincerely,

LLOYD M. HOOPER, *Chairman,*
Alabama State Council of Defense.

PROCLAMATION CREATING COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR:

We are in the midst of war. We must mobilize our forces and centralize our efforts for the fuller development of the resources of the State, particularly those from which are derived the supplies of food and other commodities upon which the conduct of the war makes a special drain. We should consider measures for the protection of the public health, for the care and assistance of individuals and classes upon whom adversity bears most heavily. We should study plans for the elimination of waste and extravagance and consider what measures should be taken more efficiently to meet any exigencies that may arise. We should develop ways in which the surplus labor of any section can be temporarily shifted to meet the needs of other sections in times when the demands of the harvest exceed the local supply, thereby providing steady employment to labor and stimulating our productive capacity. Our chief need is preparedness. It is a preparedness that must be based on organization and not a superficial conception of wants.

With this purpose in view, I deem it advisable that a State-wide committee should be formed and that each county in the State should have a county committee extending into each precinct by which a channel shall be formed through which information or orders may be quickly disseminated and the resources of the State of whatever character may be handled to the best advantage and our products distributed with the least expense.

In furtherance of the above idea and to give activity to the same, I have designated and appointed certain citizens

as a committee to be known as the State Council of Defense of Alabama. The Council of Defense for various counties will be published as the organizations are completed.

The benefits derived from these organizations will be in proportion to the unselfish devotion which the different members contribute to the public welfare and to the assistance and co-operation given to them by the public at large.

I call upon all citizens, more especially State, county and municipal officials, to assist the State and County Councils of Defense in carrying forward the work for which they have been organized and appointed. Those who may be exempt from military service should assume and take upon themselves greater responsibilities than those doing duty in the trenches.

Believing that the highest interest of the State demands that volunteers should be enlisted in behalf of the public welfare, I, as Governor of Alabama, have caused this proclamation to be issued with the Great Seal of the State attached thereto on this the seventeenth day of May in the year of Our Lord, 1917.

CHARLES HENDERSON, *Governor.*

By the Governor:

JOHN PURIFOY,
Secretary of State.

REPORT OF ALABAMA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

From May 17, 1917, to December 31, 1918.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Alabama:

By executive proclamation the Alabama Council of Defense was created May 17, 1917, and the organization meeting was held in the Senate Chamber June 1, 1917. Richard M. Hobbie was made chairman of the executive committee and charged with the duty of supervising the work of the council. W. E. Henderson, secretary to the governor, was named executive secretary of the Council.

Mr. Hobbie tendered his resignation and accepted the position of Federal Food Administrator for Alabama at the request of the United States Food Administration. Mr. Lloyd M. Hooper, of Selma, who was made a member of the executive committee in the original organization, was elevated to the chairmanship by the governor.

The work of the Council of Defense was carried on in the executive department until January 1, 1918, when it was transferred to Selma. Mr. Henderson retired from the secretaryship when he resigned as secretary to the governor.

Because the Alabama Legislature had not been in session since the United States recognized a state of war with the Central Powers no public funds were available for the work of the Council. The federal government made no appropriation, believing that the citizens of the various states should bear the expense of preparing the states for their duties in the war.

For some time the work of the Council of Defense could not be carried on with maximum results. Patriotic citizens of the State, especially of Birmingham and Mobile,

raised a fund of approximately $17,500 and guaranteed sufficient additional funds for the carrying on of all work assigned to the council by the federal government or initiated by it in furthering the organization of the State for war. It had been agreed that patriotic citizens would continue to finance the Council until the convening of the Legislature in January, 1919, when an appropriation would be asked for the carrying on of the work. Thanks to the signing of the armistice and the ending of the war, this appropriation probably will not be needed.

With the assurance of funds for the great duties delegated to the Council by the Government, the central headquarters of the State Council were moved from Selma to Montgomery and established in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol April 1, 1918. Chairman Hooper from that moment divided his time between his interests in Selma and the office of the Council. Dr. George Lang, president of the Presbyterian College of Anniston, surrendered his position to become executive secretary of the Council as the successor of Mr. Henderson.

From the date of the declaration of war the Government depended upon the Councils of Defense to organize their states for war, to co-ordinate all war activities in order that overlapping might be stopped and to carry on the war work of their states at a minimum expense to the nation and the States.

Alabama had been meeting every demand of the nation up to the time the Council work was organized but there was no complete understanding of the duties delegated to each activity. Overlapping could be found on every hand. The Council of Defense began its work by attempting to stop the duplication of effort.

It was soon seen that a system whereby each federal agency or activity might know what others were doing was absolutely necessary. The executive committee up

to this time was composed of Governor Henderson, Chairman Hooper, L. M. Bashinsky of Troy, Albert P. Bush of Mobile, Ray Rushton of Montgomery, Oscar Wells of Birmingham and J. F. Duggar of Auburn. It was enlarged so as to include a representative of each federal agency or activity doing war work and from that time the executive committee was composed of the following citizens:

Governor Henderson, Chairman Hooper, L. M. Bashinsky, Albert P. Bush, T. J. Crittenden of Birmingham, Director of Alabama Four-Minute Men; J. F. Duggar of Auburn, Director of Farm Extension Service; Richard M. Hobbie of Montgomery, Federal Food Administrator for Alabama; Mrs. James F. Hooper of Selma, Chairman of Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense; Crawford Johnson of Birmingham, State Director of War Savings Committee; Samuel P. Kennedy of Anniston, State Fuel Administrator; W. J. Leppert of New Orleans, Director of Development, designated representative of American Red Cross; Ray Rushton of Montgomery, State Director of United States Public Service Reserve; George B. Tarrant of Birmingham, State Director of United States Employment Service; Dr. C. C. Thach of Auburn, Representative of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges; Walter D. Wellborn of Montgomery, designated Representative of Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, and Oscar Wells of Birmingham.

With the new executive committee representing all activities, the work of the Council began anew and from that moment the duplication of effort was reduced to a minimum. This plan was found to be so effective, the executive committee in a general letter to County Councils of Defense dated July 23, 1918, adopted the plan for the organization of County Councils. Field workers were employed and an intensive State campaign was started for the organization of county councils under the new

plan. Representatives went into every county and reorganized the council by making the head of each federal activity in the county a member of the council. The field workers who did this organization work were Dr. Lang, Walter D. Wellborn, W. O. Phillips, Bernard Lobman, Frank Stollenwerck and Fred H. Gormley.

In this connection it must be said that Alabama claims the credit of being the first State in the Union to organize its Council on the basis of full representation for all federal agencies. The Council of National Defense, Washington, in a general letter to all State Councils of Defense under date of September 10, 1918, commended to them the "Alabama Plan," as a model for the co-ordination and unification of war work. Enclosed with this letter was a copy of the general letter to War Workers of Alabama issued by the Executive Committee asking for the co-ordination of war work and a copy of the "Memoranda for the Organization of County Councils," which was used in reorganizing county councils under the "Alabama Plan."

The general letter of the Council of National Defense to all State Councils of Defense regarding the Alabama plan and signed by Arthur H. Fleming, Chief of the State Councils Section, follows:

To the Several State Councils of Defense:

"We commend to your careful attention the Alabama plan, herewith enclosed, for organization of county and community councils of defense. You will note that it contemplates county councils consisting of all county representatives of government war work—one for each agency—and no other members. Such a plan establishes an administrative body capable of handling every war measure without conference with any *outside* organization and of employing immediately for its execution the community council or other agency best fitted to under-

take the work. It is a perfect example of co-ordination wholly excluding duplication of effort and overlapping of functions.

"This plan had the sanction of all federal agencies in the State. It was signed by all the federal representatives in the State and published for distribution to the local councils and local representatives of the federal agencies with the fac-simile signature of the chairman of the State Council and the heads of all federal organizations. A copy is enclosed.

"The work of organizing these County Councils of Defense, which bring together all the war workers of the State, has been delegated to eight field men who travel from county to county, distributing the pamphlet enclosed and organizing the council by personal contact. The chairman of the former county council becomes ex-officio chairman of the new county council. The council itself elects a vice-chairman and a secretary-treasurer. Wherever possible a paid executive secretary is selected from outside the membership of the council. The work of the council is conducted by such committees as are deemed necessary.

"We wish to call to your special attention the relation of the Alabama Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to this organization plan. The Chairman of the Alabama Division of the Woman's Committee is a member of the State Council Executive Committee, and similarly, the county chairman is a member of the county council of defense.

"This union of workers has made it possible to carry forward the organization of community councils as a joint enterprise, in which no distinction is made in the civilian war service of men and women.

"We merely cite this to you as an illustration of excellent co-ordination effected by a State Council of Defense."

Before the end of September all counties of Alabama had been reorganized and placed on an intensive working basis. Reflection will show the great amount of work carried on before the plan of organization had been put into effect in all counties. It was necessary for a field worker to visit every county and to hold a conference with all heads of war work. In addition, a vast amount of correspondence was necessary.

Few changes were made in the headquarters office of the State Council from the time it was created until the end of the war. Dr. Lang resigned as executive secretary to accept the chair of Philosophy at the University of Alabama. He was succeeded by Fred H. Gormley, who had served as director of public information and field secretary. Bernard Lobman, field secretary, resigned to enter the army.

When the reorganization of county councils was practically completed, an urgent request was made by the Council of National Defense for the organization of community councils of defense in all distinct community centers, thus completing the original plan for organization and providing a means whereby the government might touch the heart of the nation on a few hours' notice. President Wilson backed this request with the statement that it was needed so every person in the nation might know what his government was doing and what was his duty in the nation's campaign against Teutonic aggression.

Charles E. Allen, native Alabamian, surrendered his position in Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and returned to Alabama to become Director of Development, a position he held until the end of the war. William P. Cobb, of Tuskegee, Secretary-of-State-elect, and Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Gadsden, well-known woman farmer and lecturer, were appointed field secretaries. These three, with Mr. Stollenwerck, were charged with the duty of assisting county

councils in the organization of community councils and when the armistice was signed this work had been practically completed. It must be said to the credit of the county councils that many completed the organization of community councils without the assistance of field workers. State-wide investigations showed that no county had failed to respond to any call made by the government. It seems the county councils made it a rule always to increase the standard of service established by the State Council or the government.

AIDED ALL WAR ACTIVITIES.

From the time the State and county councils were established on the proper working basis they were active in all war work. It was their policy from the beginning to assist every movement intended to increase the efficiency of the State in war work. Assistance was given to the Liberty Loan Committee, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other war relief organizations, United War Work Campaign Committee and all other organizations which needed assistance.

PROMULGATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES.

The Alabama Council of Defense was charged with the duty of placing before the citizens of Alabama all policies of the government which were not given through other distinct organizations. In other words, it was a clearing house for war activities. If there was no agency charged with the performance of a specific duty, this duty was delegated to the Council of Defense. In this way the Council was in constant communication with the counties. Copies of all bulletins issued in Washington which demanded the attention of the county councils of defense were mimeographed and distributed among the county councils.

DETECTION OF DESERTERS.

One of the first acts of the reorganized State Council was to make plans for the assistance of the War Department in the detection of deserters. After correspondence with Alabama officers stationed at Camp Wheeler, it was found that several score Alabama soldiers were marked in desertion or absent without leave and subject to severe punishment. Here it must be said that this State did not establish an unusual record for desertion. It is always true that some men will leave their commands when millions of men are brought together in an army. Alabama's number was no greater than other states.

The Alabama Council of Defense obtained the names of Alabama men who had left their commands and carried on a quiet hunt for them through the medium of county councils of defense. It was found that in a great majority of instances the men did not realize they were guilty of a severe military crime and readily consented to return to camp when informed that they could be punished. Many deserters had left their commands and returned to their old employment, being found in the fields and factories. In cases where men were considered wilful deserters, their names were reported to the proper authorities for punishment.

In this campaign, also, the Alabama Council of Defense claims credit for being a pioneer. The plan was submitted to Washington and months after Alabama had carried on the work an order was promulgated requiring all army commands in the United States to report to the State Councils of Defense the names of persons absent in desertion and absent without leave. In this way the entire Council of Defense system was made available for these investigations.

Under date of November 14, 1918, the Council of National Defense wrote the following statement regarding the Alabama plan for the detection of deserters:

"Alabama was the State whose excellent work suggested our bulletin making the plan national."

STATE SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

From the moment the Council of Defense was reorganized Mr. Frank Stollenwerck was in charge of the speaking activities of the Council. He organized a State Speakers' Bureau and obtained the services of prominent men throughout the State, who made themselves available for public meetings at any time. More than 125 persons accustomed to public speaking were on the roll of the Speakers' Bureau.

It has been the boast of this bureau that speakers were provided for public celebrations in every county of Alabama July 4, 1918. Among those who delivered addresses for the speakers' bureau that day were Supreme Court judges, State officials, lawyers, doctors, educators, public men and private citizens.

The Speakers' Bureau has been used by various organizations in patriotic campaigns throughout the State. It has been especially active in Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other similar campaigns.

LIVE STOCK CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN.

When the government took over the railroads for war purposes it was found that an enormous amount of food supplies was lost annually by the killing of live stock on railroad tracks. The greatest percentage of this loss was in the Southern States where railroad rights-of-way were not fenced and no stock laws had been enacted.

The United States Food Administration requested State Councils of the Southern States to make a campaign for the conservation of food supplies by the keeping of live stock off railroad tracks. Investigations made by the Alabama Council showed that 12,500 live stock were

killed on railroad tracks in this State each year, causing a monetary loss of more than $250,000, a loss in meat of more than 2,000,000 pounds and a loss in leather of more than 200,000 pounds.

Names and addresses of all persons who had filed claims for live stock killed during 1917 and 1918 were obtained and letters were written to them urging their assistance in the reduction of the loss. This involved a great amount of detail work and necessitated the employment of additional clerical assistance. More than fifteen thousand persons filed claims during the two years. When it is realized that one or more letters were mailed to each person it is understood how great was the work involved.

Generous responses were received to this appeal and a great majority informed the State Council that they would assist in the conservation program by attempting to keep their live stock off railroad tracks and to encourage their neighbors to do likewise.

It must be said that many claimants complained about the failure of railroads to fence their tracks and to maintain adequate cattle guards. These complaints and suggestions will be submitted to the proper officials of the government and railroads.

ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN.

When America entered the war Alabama realized as never before the handicaps of its citizens who could not read and write. Illiterate ones called into military service were all but valueless. A person who could not read and write was unable to use the sight on his rifle because the range is obtained by figures and one who could not read could not fire accurately.

Alabama had an organization which had been attempting to eradicate illiteracy from the State. Attention was turned completely to illiterate men of military age

when the war began. The Alabama Council of Defense made an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for an intensive campaign against illiteracy and promised more funds if they were needed.

The Council worked in complete harmony with the State Illiteracy Commission, which had been created by the Legislature in 1915. The following persons were named members of the Council's committee for the intensive campaign:

William D. Jelks, of Birmingham, Chairman; Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education of Alabama; J. B. Ellis, of Selma; C. W. Daugette of Jacksonville, President of Jacksonville Normal School; A. F. Harman, of Selma, Superintendent of Selma City Schools.

Full assistance was rendered by the educational forces throughout the State and it would be unfair to say that credit for the fine results should go to any one person. However, it must be mentioned that Mr. Harman left Selma for the summer months of 1918 and established headquarters with the State Council, from which place he directed the work in the State. All recognition must go to the loyal persons connected with the State's educational system who were willing to work day and night in order that the State's fighting forces might be properly prepared for the important duties before them.

The result of the campaign can only be cause for pride to every person connected with it. Investigations developed the names of 7,651 men of military age who could neither read nor write. When the campaign closed 3,563 or 46.5 per cent had been taught to read and write. Schools for illiterate selective service men were opened in forty counties. In many others arrangements were made to teach them in the schools and at home.

This record is so interesting it is given below in full:

REPORTS ON ILLITERATE WORK AMONG DRAFTMEN MARCH 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1918.

	No. illiterates 21 to 31 as reported by county manager	*No. illiterates taught 21 to 31*	*Percentage taught*
Barbour	104	70	67.3
Bibb	.....	6	.....
Bullock	34	10	29.4
Butler	198	90	45.4
Calhoun	315	75	23.8
Chambers	175	102	58
Cherokee	180	140	77.7
Clarke	120	.....	.....
Clay	119	106	89
Cleburne	100	30	30
Coffee	400	69	17.4
Colbert	150	100	66.6
Conecuh	82	72	87.8
Coosa	47	15	31.9
Covington	384	106	27.6
Crenshaw	172	135	78.4
Cullman	235	192	81.7
Dale	59	47	79.6
DeKalb	200	26	13
Etowah	400	153	38
Fayette	170	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	40	.....
Geneva	100	25	25
Hale	69	10	.....
Henry	473	431	89
Houston	250	150	60
Jackson	560	160	28.5
Jefferson	225	108	48
Lamar	60	30	50
Lauderdale	200	133	66.6
Lee	235	100	42.5
Limestone	276	.....	.....
Madison	.....	115	.....
Marion	222	.....	.....
Marshall	.....	103	.....

REPORTS ON ILLITERATE WORK AMONG DRAFTMEN MARCH 1 TO OCTOBER 1, 1918—*Continued.*

	No. illiterates 21 to 31 as reported by county manager	*No. illiterates taught 21 to 31*	*Percentage taught*
Mobile	128	89	32
Montgomery	.....	10	.....
Morgan	260	160	61.5
Pickens	130	.....	.....
Pike	105	78	74.2
Randolph	66	29	43.9
Russell	.....	10	.....
Shelby	.....	15	.....
St. Clair	106	101	95
Tuscaloosa	210	75	.....
Walker	300	40	13.3
Washington	.....	27	.....
Wilcox	31	.....	.....
Total	7,651	3,563	46%

Records of the work among negro draftmen are not complete and it is impossible to give the result. However, it is known that much work was done among the negro selectmen and it had been planned to extend the campaign among them.

A report of Mr. Harman bearing date of August 7, 1918, gives a more complete report of the campaign than could be given otherwise. It follows:

"Replying to your inquiry concerning the work of the Committee on Illiterate Men of Draft Age, I beg to submit the following report:

"You will recall that this committee consists of the following:

"Hon. William D. Jelks, Birmingham, Chairman.

"Hon. Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education of Alabama.

"Hon. J. B. Ellis, Selma, Alabama.

"President C. W. Daugette, State Normal School, Jacksonville.

"Mr. A. F. Harman, Superintendent of Public Schools, Selma.

"This committee was raised primarily for the purpose of removing illiteracy among white men of draft age in the State of Alabama. On July first of this year conservatively estimated there were at least five thousand white men of draft age in the State who were illiterate. The number of illiterate men in the several counties ranges from none to four hundred or even more.

"While the original purpose of the committee was to deal with this problem among white men, we have found an unusual and unexpected interest in many counties in the welfare of negro registrants. Recognizing this interest, the committee is encouraging and aiding work among the negroes. Several counties, including Jefferson and Montgomery, have good organizations for work with the colored registrants.

"In this work the committee has the hearty co-operation of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, the Advisory War Council of the Alabama Educational Association, and the Alabama Illiteracy Commission. The Federation of Women's Clubs has turned over to the Alabama Illiteracy Commission the sum of four thousand dollars, which the commission is expending in this campaign in co-operating with us. The commission has prepared and distributed free of charge eight thousand copies of the War Edition of the Text Book for Alabama Adult Schools. It is now revising the Text Book for Alabama Adult Schools and will shortly issue ten thousand additional copies for free distribution. The commission has also kept its agent, Mr. H. G. Dowling, constantly in the field for the purpose of supplementing the work of our

regional organizers and giving encouragement to county organizations throughout the State.

"Through the assistance of the Alabama Educational Association's Advisory War Council, we were able to secure the following volunteers for regional organizers. The necessary expenses of these organizers have been paid, but none of them has received compensation for the work done:

"Mr. S. R. Butler, Superintendent of Education of Madison County, Huntsville.

"Professor J. T. McKee, State Normal School, Florence.

"President C. W. Daugette, State Normal School, Jacksonville.

"President E. M. Shackelford, State Normal School, Troy.

"President G. W. Brock, State Normal School, Livingston.

"Superintendent S. O. White, Public Schools, Opelika.

"Superintendent W. R. Harrison, Public Schools, Montgomery.

"President Raleigh W. Greene, State Normal School, Moundville.

"Professor C. R. Calkins, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo.

"Mrs. W. K. Linscott, Member of Alabama Illiteracy Commission, Mobile.

"More recently the committee has also enlisted as volunteers:

"Miss Sarah Luther, Principal Conecuh County High School, Castleberry.

"Miss Hassie Gray, Primary Teacher Birmingham Public Schools, Birmingham.

"Of the sixty-seven counties of the State only ten lack county organizations for the work we are endeavoring to do. In several of these there is no problem among the whites. As a rule where there is no illiteracy among the

whites it runs pretty high among the negroes, and we shall need to perfect organizations for them.

"We have not received statistical reports from the several counties in which schools or teachers for illiterates have been provided. However, eight thousand text-books have been distributed, as previously stated; and it is certain that we have schools or teachers for illiterates in some forty or fifty counties. The State is awake to our situation as regards illiteracy as never before. When the public schools are opened for the winter terms we are quite sure that facilities will be afforded for teaching every illiterate man of draft age.

"Our work for illiterate men varies from county to county.

"In Henry county seventy-five of the seventy-eight men are being taught by individual instructors, no effort being made to maintain organized schools.

"In Sumter county, where the number of illiterate men is negligible, they have been offered free instruction in the State Normal School, with board and lodging free.

"In Chambers county, Mr. E. G. McGehee, Jr., county manager, has accounted for every drafted man and provided instruction either by schools or by individuals for practically every illiterate.

"In Walker county the men are being taught in the county high school at Jasper by volunteer teachers, tuition, board and lodging being furnished the men free. In this school a number of men drawing salaries of one hundred dollars the month or more have left their work in order to attend school.

"In a future report we will endeavor to submit statistics showing the exact number of counties conducting schools and the number of men who have received instructions.*

*This report is given on pp. 18 and 19.

"The encouraging feature of this campaign against illiteracy is the gracious volunteer work of educational administrators, teachers, school trustees, county officers, newspapers, and all others whom we have called upon for support and assistance."

The Council of Defense would earnestly urge that there be no lessening of the movement to eradicate illiteracy. While the war is over and the campaign cannot be a war measure in the future, it must be realized that men who cannot read and write are handicapped in the pursuits of peace as they were in the pursuits of war. It is recommended that the campaign be further intensified until every man and woman in the State is able to read and write. The increase in the earning power of the State and the additions to the pleasures and happiness of the populace will more than repay the State government and citizens for the funds and time they invest in the movement.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

Realizing that the call of the nation for men for the army, navy and munition plants demanded that new sources of man-power be found, the Council financed the Alabama Division of the Boys' Working Reserve. Mr. W. Nash Read, of Montgomery, was appointed State director by the national office. He established his office in the headquarters of the Council and directed the work from this department. The Council financed the Boys' Working Reserve throughout the year.

The assistance of the State Department of Education and educational workers throughout the State was freely given and used. As a result, approximately five thousand boys were enrolled in the Reserve and were ready for the call to the farms. Because of favorable conditions at the beginning of the harvesting season not many boys were

needed. Later Congress amended the selective service law and called to the colors many boys who had enrolled for service in the Reserve. This seriously interfered with the work at the time calls were being made for workers on the farms.

However, it must be said that the Reserve was used in many instances and that the crops were harvested without loss to the farmers.

NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

After a nation-wide survey of building materials and labor was completed, the War Industries Board made rules for the curtailment of building activities which were not directly connected with the program for the winning of the war. The Alabama Council of Defense was charged with the duty of passing upon all construction projects in this State.

County councils of defense received all petitions for construction work in their counties, determined for themselves whether or not the projects were necessary, wrote their recommendations and filed the petitions with the State Council. In many cases the State Council had final authority to approve or disapprove the applications. In others it was necessary for the State Council to write its recommendations and file the petitions with the War Industries Board.

No estimate can be made of the materials saved to the nation for war work by the activities of the Council, but the total will run far into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was the policy of the Council to disapprove all petitions where it did not appear that the construction work was absolutely necessary but to follow up all petitions which appeared to be for the advancement of the war program.

The moment the armistice was signed and rules of the War Industries Board were modified the Council notified

those whose petitions had been disapproved that they might begin their work. Since the signing of the armistice it has been the desire of the Council to advance construction projects rather than retard them.

ADMINISTRATION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW.

In order that persons called into military service under the selective service law might be told of their duties and given information which might assist them prior to going to camp and after arriving at camp, the State Council of Defense held meetings in practically all counties. Talks were made by attorneys who told the selectmen of their rights under the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act, by physicians who told them how to care for their health, by military men who told them what they might expect on arriving at camp and by other persons who had information which would assist them.

It was found early in the war that a complete organization was necessary for this work. The Alabama Council of Defense and county councils of defense then assisted the selective service boards in organizing boards of instruction in all counties which would be ready to give proper information to any men who were called into the service.

Local legal advisory boards were named in all counties by the State military department and charged with the duty of assisting selectmen in preparing for service. The State Council prepared a legal pamphlet, giving a digest of the laws in which soldiers and sailors were interested and placed a copy in the hands of every member of a legal advisory board. This booklet attracted much attention and was of great service in the work of the legal advisory boards. Credit for the preparation of the booklet must be given to Bernard Lobman, who made the compilations and digest while connected with the Council. Great as-

sistance in the legal work was also given by the legal committee of the State Council: Thomas L. Bulger, of Dadeville; Frank W. Smith, of Birmingham; Joseph H. Nathan, of Sheffield, and Sterling A. Wood, of Birmingham.

STATE HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

At the beginning of the war it was realized that highways would relieve the railroads of many short hauls and release much equipment and rolling stock for the transportation of war materials and food for the fighting men. A National Highways Transport Committee was named by the Council of National Defense and assigned the difficult task of obtaining information about the various systems of roads which might be utilized for overland transportation.

The Alabama Council was asked to create a State highways transport committee to work with the national committee. Captain John Craft, of Mobile, member of the State Highway Commission, was appointed chairman of the State committee and Sid W. Lee, of Birmingham, and J. B. Rylance, of Montgomery, member of the State Highway Commission, were named associate members.

Plans were made by this committee for a survey of highways of Alabama and for the creation of interest in the movement for the use of highways in transportation. The signing of the armistice relieved this committee of many of its problems. However, it had created in Alabama interest in the utilization of the highways which is certain to be of lasting value.

ONE-DELIVERY-A-DAY SYSTEM.

At the time when there was a shortage of labor throughout the nation, investigations conducted by the State Council showed that labor was being used unneces-

sarily by merchants in the delivery of goods. Merchants were asked to curtail their deliveries to one a day for each portion of their territory, to eliminate entirely so-called accommodation deliveries and to reduce the number of men employed in the delivery of merchandise to a minimum.

Merchants responded generously to this appeal and the new system was established by the State Council's representatives in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Bessemer, Ensley, Decatur, Huntsville, Gadsden, Anniston, Troy, Athens, Russellville and Tuskegee. In a large number of other towns the merchants voluntarily complied with the request of the State Council and made no call for the assistance of field representatives.

Bernard Lobman, field secretary, made the following report on the success of the one-delivery system under date of August 30, 1918:

"From reports received it appears that the number of men released from the delivery service has been on an average of fifty per cent. The same figure holds true in reference to equipment used and the expense of making these deliveries. * * *

"Accommodation and special deliveries have been entirely eliminated. The return of merchandise, one of the greatest evils and the most expensive in department stores, has been reduced fifty per cent and in many cases to a minimum.

"Generally speaking, these recommendations are working successfully and many of the merchants of the State have told me that except for these adjustments they would have been unable to conduct their business after the withdrawal of many of their experienced clerks. Not only have these changes affected the delivery of merchandise but they have in many cases enabled the merchants to get along with less help in their stores."

SUPERVISION OF RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

The Alabama Council of Defense was charged with the duty of supervising organizations engaged in relief work and with issuing certificates to those which were approved. It was found that many unnecessary relief societies were formed at the beginning of the war and it was a policy of the Council not to approve any organization which was attempting to intrude upon the field of other national relief organizations. In other words, the Council attempted to prevent duplication of effort in relief work as well as in all other war work.

Not only did the main relief organizations have the approval of the Council, but every effort was made to bring success to them in every campaign. These organizations are the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare Board, Catholic War Council, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Young Women's Christian Association.

Where independent organizations were not attempting to duplicate efforts of these eight organizations and had a distinct field of usefulness they had the full support of the State Council.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NEGRO ORGANIZATION.

In order that all persons in the State might be represented in war work, the Alabama Council created a State Advisory Committee on Negro Organization and gave it the duty of co-operating with the State Council in all war work affecting the negro race. This advisory committee was composed of Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, chairman; Prof. W. S. Buchanan, of Normal; Dr. U. G. Mason, of Birmingham; Prof. J. H. Phillips, of Montgomery; Prof. R. B. Hudson, of Selma; Dr. C. First Johnson, of Mobile, and Victor H. Tulane, Esq., of Mont-

gomery. Prof. E. T. Atwell, of Tuskegee, was a member of the original committee but removed from the State and Prof. J. H. Phillips was named his successor.

Every county council of defense was asked to create a County Advisory Committee on Negro Organization with duties in the county similar to the duties in the State assigned to the State committee.

The effectiveness of this plan was shown when the advisory committees were selected by the First United War Work Campaign to handle the work among the negroes. The campaign brought excellent results from the beginning. Each member of the State committee was assigned a zone and he supervised the campaign among his people within his zone.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY FOR STATE.

In order that Alabama might be fully represented in a photographic history of the war which is being compiled in Washington, Herbert Coleman, well-known photographer of Montgomery, was appointed photographic representative of the Alabama Council of Defense and charged with the duty of collecting two copies of photographs of war activities of Alabama. One copy was for the national record in Washington and one for the Alabama record.

Mr. Coleman is now compiling this record with the assistance of central headquarters. An effort is being made to obtain two copies of every photograph made in this State which would show an activity of the people in preparing for war or in carrying out any part of the war program assigned to this State.

UNIFORM VAGRANCY ORDINANCE.

In order that all persons might be required to do their share in the war, the Council adopted a uniform vagrancy

law, filed it with the county councils and urged that it be adopted in all incorporated towns as a war measure. This was necessary because the Alabama Legislature had not been in session since the beginning of the war. A great majority of the cities and towns adopted this ordinance and more than ninety per cent adopted similar ordinances requiring all able-bodied persons to assist in carrying on the work of the nation. As the ordinances were essentially war measures, they will cease to exist on the signing of the treaty of peace.

However, the State Council would urge that more stringent laws regarding vagrancy be enacted by the Alabama Legislature. At a time when the world is begging for bread no person can have a good reason for failing to bear his share of the burden of production. A vagrancy law now would be essentially a readjustment measure.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY.

Elaborate plans were made by the United States Department of the Interior and United States Board of Education for the cultivation of all lots and vacant property in the cities and towns by school children. Miss Jennie Burkes, formerly connected with the Alabama Department of Education, was named assistant regional director for Alabama and Mississippi. The State Council elected E. E. Smith, of Birmingham, to act as State director. The assistant regional director and State director have worked in harmony and are preparing to continue this work in Alabama.

State Director Smith's report is attached to this report.

THRIFT AND ECONOMY.

From the beginning of the war the State Council carried on an intensive campaign for thrift and economy and

urged all citizens to save their funds and invest in war securities. The effectiveness of this campaign which received the support of all war organizations and patriotic societies of Alabama is shown by records of sales of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and donations to war relief organizations.

In this connection, the Council urged all purchasers of Liberty Bonds to hold them and not to exchange them for worthless securities which were thrown on the market by persons who desired to obtain Liberty Bonds for their valueless stocks.

ALIEN PROPERTY.

The State Council was charged with the duty of assisting the Alien Property Custodian in his search for property and securities owned in Alabama by enemy aliens. This search was carried into every county, but few reports of alien property were found.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Alabama suffered severely from influenza during the epidemic which spread throughout the nation in October, 1918. The Alabama Council of Defense co-operated with the Alabama Board of Health in a movement to combat the spread of the disease. Thousands of circulars showing how to prevent influenza and giving rules for treatment after it had been contracted were distributed throughout the State by the county councils of defense.

It must be said in this connection that the Medical Section of the Alabama Council of Defense has been one of the most active branches of the organization. Every call made by the government for men and materials has been answered. A more complete statement of the work of the Medical Section is made on other pages of this report.

CHRISTMAS BUYING.

Until the signing of the armistice the State Council carried on a State-wide campaign for early Christmas shopping and for restrictions in normal practices of merchants at Christmas time. Plans had been made at a conference with merchants and the Council of National Defense whereby no additional labor would be employed by merchants, whereby stores would not remain open longer hours and whereby early shopping and no additional deliveries would be required.

This campaign became unnecessary when the war ended. As long as the campaign was needed, full support was rendered by all Chambers of Commerce and merchants of Alabama. There seemed to be a genuine desire to comply with every request of the government, even though compliance meant the loss of funds and the keeping in stock of goods which otherwise would have been sold.

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Department of the Interior has made plans which, if they receive the approval of Congress, will mean the development of vast tracts of land which will be sold to soldiers, sailors and workers in government plants on long time payments. Congress made a preliminary appropriation of $100,000 for investigations and a bill is now pending with a favorable report appropriating $1,000,000. This appropriation will be sufficient to complete investigations in every state in the Union.

The Alabama Council of Defense has started a movement to interest the government in the undeveloped lands of Alabama. Investigations show that the State has more than 15,000,000 acres of cut-over lands and 1,500,000 acres of swamp lands. Much of this idle land can be reclaimed and made productive.

Already eight hundred thousand acres of Alabama land have been listed with the Department.

The Council now is making a State-wide survey with the view of having ready for submission all large tracts of undeveloped lands when Congress has made an additional appropriation and the plan of the Department of the Interior has been put into effect.

It is urged that this work do not cease when the treaty of peace shall have been signed. Alabama needs intelligent, aggressive and industrious farmers. No better class of citizens could be found than the virile, thinking young men now about to return from the battlefield. They are courageous, self-reliant and aggressive. Their qualifications obtained under fire are needed by Alabama.

The State Council of Defense would urge that the State government take some action looking to the following up of this work in an official way. One cannot look into the future far enough to see the great advantages which will accrue to this State if the undeveloped lands are taken over by returned soldiers and sailors.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY.

Without publicity the government could not have organized the nation for war and without the help of Alabama newspapers the State Council of Defense could not have brought various problems and needs before the people. A publicity department was established at central headquarters with Fred H. Gormley, Montgomery newspaper correspondent, as director of publicity. In this way newspapers were enabled to give the proper publicity to the movements which needed the attention of the people.

Complete support was given to all movements fostered by the State Council by the newspapers of Alabama. At a meeting of the Alabama Press Association at Birmingham the newspaper representatives adopted resolutions

formally pledging the support of themselves in all campaigns started by the government.

Realizing the need for an official record of Alabama's war activities, the State Council's publicity department began the publication of the Alabama Defense Record May 16, 1918. It was issued two times a month and carried information about all war activities in the State, including a complete record of casualties among Alabama men. It had a circulation of six thousand and was filed with practically all active war workers of Alabama.

A copy of each issue went to the chairman of each county council of defense, members of the legal advisory boards, members of the local selective service boards, members of woman's committee, county officials, food administrators, public libraries, school libraries, newspapers, Chambers of Commerce and others. Additional copies were provided for county food administrators and chairmen of county councils of defense for distribution among war workers.

This feature of Council work proved of unusual interest. Calls for files of the publication were made by State history departments and state councils of defense. The Alabama Department of Archives and History was provided with a supply of each issue for exchange with the departments of other states.

Patriotic posters were prepared and distributed among the county councils of defense and posted by them throughout the State. These posters made a pictorial record of the progress of the nation on the battlefront and in the interior and always carried arguments in favor of full support for all campaigns started by the government and all requests made by the government.

The department of publicity is still in operation and will continue as long as the government has matters which should be brought to the attention of the people of Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

An effort has been made to outline in this report the general duties and accomplishments of the State Council. It must be said that this organization has been the agent of the government in numberless matters about which publication cannot be made. Whenever the government called, the State Council attempted to answer. It has assisted various government agencies in making investigations of the loyalty of persons who applied for service with the government overseas and within the United States. It has assisted in inquiries about disloyalty and sedition, but here it must be said few reports of disloyalty and sedition were made in this State.

In other words, the Alabama Council of Defense has been the clearing house for war work. It has not confined its work to problems arising within the Council system. It has attempted to assist in the solution of problems faced by other departments and agencies of the government.

Among activities carried on by the Council which must be dismissed with this statement follow:

Assembled data regarding buildings in Alabama which could be used as storage houses by the government.

Assisted State Farm Extension Service in its campaign for the enrollment of boys in agricultural pursuits.

Aided United States Employment Service in campaign to obtain Alabama's quota of laborers needed in munition and other essential plants.

Urged the establishment of uniform closing hours for freight depots during war.

Made State campaign for binoculars and spy glasses for navy when government was unable to purchase them in market.

Assisted every patriotic campaign started by government or war relief organizations since nation entered the war.

Made investigations of reports of citizens of Alabama who were receiving fraudulent allotments and allowances.

Made State-wide campaign for the collection of fruit pits and nut shells for use in the manufacture of gas masks.

Brought to the attention of State the enemy propaganda from the beginning of the war.

Reported to public and private libraries of Alabama the names and authors of books which had been classed as pro-German and asked that they be withdrawn.

Assisted in campaign to make all registration days one hundred per cent efficient.

Made State campaign for the discovery of inventions which might be used to advantage in the war.

Financed Saturday Service League among colored farmers, resulting in more than three thousand working six full days each week during crop year.

Carried on State campaign for photographs and pictures of towns and cities behind German lines. Several pictures were obtained in this campaign and forwarded to the proper authorities.

Attention is called to the fact that this report contains additional reports of the various war organizations of Alabama which participated in war work and were a part of the Council of Defense system.

MEMORIAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Just as we have served the living, so we must pay tribute in an abiding way to those heroes who have finished their course in life. As a testimonial to the gallantry, the courage and the nobleness of purpose which actuated them to go forth to battle, should we not erect a permanent and lasting memorial? Not one simply of artistic conception or imposing design, but a building of

adequate proportions and enduring usefulness, and which will tend to keep alive the records and exploits of those sons of Alabama who made the supreme sacrifice, and yet prove a benefaction to the veterans of the great world war. We trust, Governor, that by legislative action or voluntary subscriptions, either or both, some definite program may be worked out to commemorate the acts of heroism and devotion of Alabama's sons who lie beneath the sod of a sister Republic.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, the Alabama Council of Defense desires to tender its sincere thanks to the loyal and patriotic citizens of the State who made contributions to the treasury of the Council at a time when action was absolutely necessary. Without these contributions the work could not have been done.

The Council has attempted to practice economy in all of its work, but at the same time it has not held back when there was a real need for action.

Respectfully submitted,
ALABAMA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,
LLOYD M. HOOPER, *Chairman.*

FRED H. GORMLEY,
Executive Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.*

Birmingham Citizens	$ 11,292.00
Mobile Citizens	5,090.00
Troy Citizens	300.00
Pell City Citizens	200.00
Gadsden Citizens	182.00
Carrollton Citizens	103.65
Wetumpka Citizens	22.50
Marion Citizens	47.60
R. M. Hobbie	100.00
S. H. Scott	10.00
L. M. Hooper	500.00
Total Contributions	$ 17,847.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Birmingham Conference	$ 284.68
Telegrams and Telephone	468.72
Stamps	627.11
Four-Minute Men, Contribution to	800.00
Illiteracy, Draftmen	1,439.32
Woman's Committee	433.47
Community Sings	125.00
Organization County and Community Councils	2,863.00
Salaries, Office Force	2,492.50
Boy's Working Reserve	219.55
Retail Deliveries Campaign	213.43
Office Equipment	368.85
Defense Record, Publication of	619.50
Highways Transport Committee	28.00
"Saturday Service League"	153.86
Washington Conferences, Expense of	445.22
Printing, Stationery and Mimeograph Supplies	770.93
Speakers' Bureau	218.68
U. S. School Garden Army	133.33

*Receipts have been through contributions only.

Illustrated Posters	165.00
Legal Pamphlets	44.40
Traveling Expenses	445.31
Organization Expense	569.53
Incidentals	132.21
Expenses of Chairman	563.00
Total	$ 14,624.60
Receipts	$ 17,847.75
Disbursements	14,624.60
Balance November 30, 1918	$ 3,223.15

ORGANIZATION OF ALABAMA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Lloyd M. Hooper, Selma.....Chairman
Fred H. Gormley, Montgomery.....Executive Secretary
Tom O. Smith, Birmingham.....Treasurer
Miss Mamie Offutt, Montgomery.....Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
Frank Stollenwerck, Montgomery.....
.....Chairman Speakers' Bureau and Field Secretary
Charles E. Allen, Newbern.....Director of Development
Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Gadsden.....Field Secretary
William P. Cobb, Tuskegee.....Field Secretary
C. Guy Smith, Montgomery.....
.....State Director of Community Sings and Liberty Choruses
Thomas M. Owen, LL. D., Montgomery.....State War Historian
E. E. Smith, Birmingham.....Director U. S. School Garden Army
Miss Ruth Davis, Montgomery.....Assistant Secretary
Miss Elberta McQueen, Greenville.....Assistant Secretary

COMMITTEES OF ALABAMA COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Executive Committee—Governor Charles Henderson, Troy; Lloyd M. Hooper, Selma; L. M. Bashinsky, Troy; Albert P. Bush, Mobile; T. J. Crittenden, Birmingham; J. F. Duggar, Auburn; Richard M. Hobbie, Montgomery; Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma; Crawford Johnson, Birmingham; Samuel P. Kennedy, Anniston; W. J. Leppert, New Orleans; Ray Rushton, Montgomery; George B. Tarrant, Birmingham; Dr. C. C. Thach, Auburn; Oscar Wells, Birmingham; Walter D. Wellborn, Montgomery.

Finance Committee—Tom O. Smith, Birmingham; A. G. Parrish, Selma; Adolphe Hohenberg, Wetumpka; N. P. Renfroe, Opelika; Louis Pizitz, Birmingham.

Co-ordination of Societies—Frank Willis Barnett, Birmingham; Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Selma; Joe Loveman, Birmingham; Dr. B. J. Baldwin, Montgomery; Frank P. Glass, Birmingham; Wm. D. Jelks, Birmingham; J. B. Ellis, Selma.

Food Production and Conservation—James A. Wade, Montgomery; H. L. McElderry, Talladega; John A. Rogers, Gainesville; Mrs. G. H. Mathis, Gadsden; W. J. Beeland, Greenville; J. R. Garrett, Elba;

W. F. Garth, Huntsville; J. J. Espy, Headland; W. A. Wadsworth, Prattville; Leo Strassburger, Montgomery.

Animal Industry—Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn; Judge C. E. Thomas, Prattville; L. F. Sessions, Ozark; C. Davis, Huntsville; J. E. Dunaway, Orrville; Henry Abraham, Montgomery; W. H. King, Luverne.

Health—Dr. S. W. Welch, Montgomery Dr. J. N. Baker, Montgomery; Dr. Henry G. Greer, Dothan; Dr. H. G. Perry, Montgomery; Dr. J. H. Blue, Montgomery; Dr. W. Earl Dremen, Birmingham; Dr. F. G. Dubose, Selma; Dr. R. S. Hill, Montgomery.

Industrial—J. W. McQueen, Birmingham; Tracy W. Pratt, Huntsville; A. A. Hardage, Albany; G. B. McCormick, Birmingham; John J. Russell, Mobile; N. C. Elting, Florence; Frank S. Moody, Tuscaloosa; E. C. Melvin, Selma; Dr. L. C. Morris, Birmingham.

Labor—Judge H. T. Benton, Scale; Louis C. Bowen, Birmingham; S. P. Dunn, Evergreen; W. J. Nicholson, Centerville; M. E. Barganier, Montgomery; Jesse Coleman, Prattville; John Peebles, Monroeville.

Transportation—S. P. Kennedy, Anniston; Leo Strassburger, Montgomery; W. S. Keller, Montgomery; J. I. McKinney, Montgomery; L. Sevier, Birmingham; W. M. Blount, Union Springs.

Legal—T. L. Bulger, Dadeville; Frank W. Smith, Birmingham; J. H. Nathan, Sheffield; Sterling A. Wood, Birmingham.

Military—General G. J. Hubbard, Troy; General Louis V. Clark, Birmingham; Colonel W. F. Weiss, Montgomery.

Publicity—W. T. Sheehan, Montgomery; Harry M. Ayers, Anniston; J. H. F. Moseley, Birmingham; David Holt, Montgomery; Fred H. Gormley, Montgomery.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE.

Autauga—Allen Northington.....Prattville
Baldwin—W. D. Stapleton.....Bay Minette
Barbour—O. B. Pruet.....Clayton
Bibb—Senator W. H. Cooper.....Centerville
Blount—T. H. Davidson.....Oneonta
Bullock—Cliff Stewart.....Union Springs
Butler—W. J. Beeland.....Greenville
Calhoun—W. A. White.....Anniston
Chambers—C. S. Moon.....LaFayette
Cherokee—Hugh Reed .....Center
Chilton—William M. Adams.....Clanton
Choctaw—Joe D. Lindsey.....Butler

Clarke—F. A. Carlisle.....Jackson
Clay—W. H. Duke.....Lineville
Cleburne—J. M. Adkins.....Heflin
Coffee—W. B. Glenn.....Enterprise
Colbert—Frank N. Julian.....Sheffield
Conecuh—C. P. Deming.....Evergreen
Coosa—John W. Batson.....Rockford
Covington—T. E. Henderson.....Andalusia
Crenshaw—W. C. Sanders.....Luverne
Cullman—S. J. Griffin.....Cullman
Dale—Cad Jones .....Ozark
Dallas—W. C. Agee.....Selma
DeKalb—Marvin Baker.....Fort Payne
Elmore—Archie Heyburn .....Elmore
Escambia—Ed Leigh McMillan.....Brewton
Etowah—L. L. Herzberg.....Gadsden
Fayette—W. S. McNeill.....Fayette
Franklin—Rev. J. W. Partridge.....Russellville
Geneva—P. M. Metcalf.....Hartford
Greene—Judge A. P. Smith.....Eutaw
Hale—J. A. Blunt.....Greensboro
Henry—Dr. John Stark.....Abbeville
Houston—R. C. Williams.....Dothan
Jackson—John F. Proctor.....Scottsboro
Jefferson—Forney Johnston .....Birmingham
Lamar—W. W. Ogden.....Sulligent
Lauderdale—J. C. Roberts.....Florence
Lawrence—John P. White.....Moulton
Lee—J. B. Greene.....Opelika
Limestone—M. K. Clements.....Athens
Lowndes—Joseph R. Bell.....Hayneville
Macon—John H. Drakeford.....Tuskegee
Madison—W. F. Garth.....Huntsville
Marengo—George W. Taylor.....Demopolis
Marion—V. R. White.....Hamilton
Marshall—R. L. Barnes.....Guntersville
Mobile—Joseph C. Rich.....Mobile
Monroe—J. B. Barnett.....Monroeville
Montgomery—George W. Jones.....Montgomery
Morgan—E. C. Payne.....Albany
Perry—Val Taylor .....Uniontown
Pickens—A. H. Dabbs.....Carrollton

Pike—W. W. Heath.....Troy
Randolph—John W. Overton.....Wedowee
Russell—Frank M. DeGraffenreid.....Seale
Shelby—W. F. Davis.....Columbiana
St. Clair—James P. Montgomery.....Ashville
Sumter—Woodson Ennis.....Livingston
Talladega—W. E. Henkle.....Talladega
Tallapoosa—Benjamin Russell.....Alexander City
Tuscaloosa—Frank S. Moody.....Tuscaloosa
Walker—Judge J. W. Shepherd.....Jasper
Washington—L. W. Morgan.....Toinette
Wilcox—Leon Spurlin.....Camden
Winston—Judge J. J. Curtis.....Double Springs

MEDICAL SECTION.

By Dr. H. G. Perry, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION.

The Governor recognizing the fact that the State Board of Health has an organization qualified to handle all questions concerning medical matters, constituted the State Board of Health the Medical Section of the State Council of Defense, consequently all the work accomplished has been directly done by and through the State Board of Health.

More than a year prior to the organization of the State Council of Defense a committee of Alabama doctors, known as the State Committee of the Council of National Defense, Medical Section, was appointed by the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. This committee consisted of Dr. J. N. Baker, then President of the State Medical Association, President; Dr. H. G. Perry, Secretary of the State Medical Association, Secretary; all the medical officers of the State troops, and a number of other prominent physicians in the State. Several meetings of this committee were held and much valuable information furnished to the War Department in regard to the medical resources of Alabama.

As stated above the State Board of Health immediately entered upon the discharge of the principal duty required, namely, the securing of medical officers for the Army.

A census of the physicians of the State was made in order to determine who were most eligible for military service, and who could best be spared from their duties in civil life. A questionnaire was sent to each of the 2,500 physicians in the State. More than 1,800 responded. A list of those shown to be most eligible for military duty

was prepared for each county. A table was made showing the number of square miles in each county, the population, the number of physicians, the average number of persons attended by each physician, the number of physicians in each county eligible for military service, and the approximate number of medical officers which each county should furnish. After this was done each county society was called upon to secure its quota. Medical examiners were located in Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham for the convenience of those physicians who desired to volunteer. As a result of these efforts the State Board secured without much difficulty, more than 500 medical officers for the Army and Navy, thereby exceeding the quota apportioned to Alabama.

The expenses for this work have been met by voluntary subscriptions from members of the Board.

The chairman of the Board has attended several conferences of national scope held in Washington, New York and Chicago. The Secretary attended the meeting of Secretaries of the State Associations in Chicago last spring, and has conducted extensive correspondence with county representatives and individuals. It has been the aim of the Board to facilitate the entrance of physicians into the Army and at the same time to protect the interest of the various communities of the State, so that no community should be left without medical supervision.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

When it became apparent that influenza had invaded the United States and was likely to spread all over the country the State Board was requested by the Medical Section Council of National Defense to secure volunteers from physicians still in civil life who would put themselves unreservedly at the command of the United States Public Health Service co-operating with the State Board of Health to combat the spread of influenza in this State.

A call was made for twenty physicians and more than thirty responded.

The Congress of the United States appropriated $1,0^0,000 for the control of influenza, this fund to be used by the United States Public Health Service co-operating with the State Boards of Health. Dr. Robert Olesen, surgeon in charge of the extra cantonment zone, Camp Sheridan, was appointed to act with the State Board in furnishing aid to communities needing medical attention because of influenza. Health officers over the State were instructed to report by wire daily to the State Board of Health the number of cases of influenza occurring in their communities, and to request by wire assistance when needed. More than forty communities have been furnished medical aid, without which it is impossible to measure the loss of life which might have taken place. Appendix A shows the distribution of the disease by counties for the month of October. Appendix B shows the names of those physicians who have been employed in this work and the places they served. The figures given are for the month of October. The disease is still present in the State, but it appears that the height of the epidemic has passed.

The State Board of Health is gratified to have had the privilege to demonstrate its usefulness to the State in these two matters, that is the securing all medical officers for our enlisted Army and the management of the most widespread and fatal epidemic which has ever visited Alabama. The Board is still ready to serve the people as best it can during the period of readjustment and reorganization, which faces our State.

The personnel of the Medical Section, Council of Defense, is as follows:

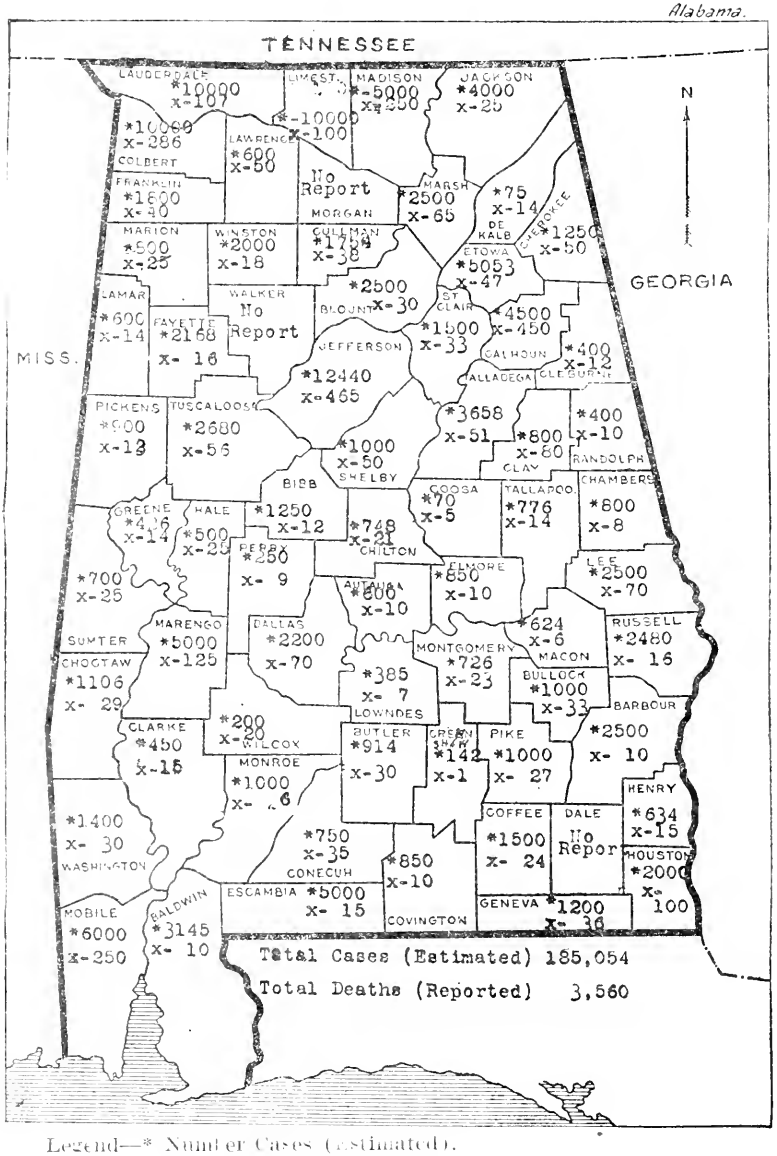
Dr. Glenn Andrews.....Montgomery
Dr. B. J. Baldwin.....Montgomery

Dr. J. S. Beard.....Troy
Dr. L. E. Broughton.....Andalusia
Dr. M. B. Cameron.....Eutaw
Dr. C. S. Chenault.....Albany
Dr. J. P. Colvin.....Lincoln
Dr. F. G. DuBose.....Selma
Dr. P. T. Fleming.....Enterprise
Dr. T. H. Frazier.....Mobile
Dr. S. G. Gay.....Selma
Dr. Henry Green, Assistant Secretary.....Dothan
Dr. Wyatt Heflin.....Birmingham
Dr. R. S. Hill.....Montgomery
Dr. A. A. Jackson.....Florence
Dr. W. R. Jackson.....Mobile
Dr. L. W. Johnston.....Tuskegee
Dr. J. M. Lowery.....Birmingham
Dr. L. C. Morris.....Birmingham
Dr. W. D. Partlow.....Tuscaloosa
Dr. H. G. Perry, Secretary.....Montgomery
Dr. R. A. Smith.....Brewton
Dr. A. N. Steele.....Anniston
Dr. D. F. Talley.....Birmingham
Dr. I. L. Watkins.....Montgomery
Dr. S. W. Welch, Chairman.....Montgomery
Dr. Cunningham Wilson.....Birmingham
Dr. B. L. Wyman.....Birmingham

APPENDIX A—MEDICAL SECTION.

Influenza in Alabama October, 1918.

Cases and Deaths.



Legend—* Number Cases (Estimated).
x Number Deaths (Reported).

APPENDIX B—MEDICAL SECTION.

List of Physicians Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons in United States Public Health Service, and Serving in Influenza Epidemic in Alabama During October, 1918.

Name and Home Address. — *Stations Served.*

Armstrong, J. I.—Cullman, Ala.....Huntsville, Ala.
Bell, W. S.—Gordo, Ala.....Margaret Mines and Cullman, Ala.
Cameron, M. B.—Eutaw, Ala.....Huntsville, Ala.
Chapman, John T.—Selma, Ala.....Bellamy, Coatopa, Newlern and Minter, Ala.
Cheatham, T. A.—Birmingham, Ala.....Guntersville, Ala.
Compton, F. H.—Birmingham, Ala.....Pell City, Ala.
Faucett, DeWitt—Gadsden, Ala.....Huntsville, Ala.
Hogan, Frank—Birmingham, Ala.....Pell City and Sylacauga, Ala.
Kendrick, B. M.—Luverne, Ala.....Sayre, Ala.
Klein, W. W., Louisville, Ky.....Altoona and Brilliant, Ala.
Kyser, J. A.—Madison, Ala.....Huntsville, Ala.
Lewis, A. S.—Birmingham, Ala.....Margaret Mines and Scottsboro, Ala.
Martin, J. H.—Selma, Ala.....Huntsville and Guntersville, Ala.
Mastin, T. L.—Huntsville, Ala.....Huntsville, Ala.
Moore, G. A.—Eutaw, Ala.....Huntsville, Alabama City and Ethelville.
Morrow, R. P.—West Point, Ga.....Loachapoka, Ala.
Parson, H. T.—Birmingham, Ala.....Paynes Bend, Ala.
Pugh, C. E.—Grove Hill, Ala.....Nadawah, Nauvoo and Tallassee, Ala.
Sasville, E. M.—Anniston, Ala.....Huntsville, Alabama City and Birmingham, Ala.
Stephens, D. D.—Slocomb, Ala.....Dora, Ala.
Weedon, W. R.—Eufaula, Ala.....Union Springs and Tallassee, Ala.
Wilkinson, D. L.—Birmingham, Ala.....Huntsville, Guntersville, Prattville and Cardiff, Ala.
Wilkinson, J. G.—Birmingham, Ala.....Cullman and Mineral Spgs., Ala.
Woodson, A. M.—Birmingham.....Talladega Springs, Addison and Cullman, Ala.
Davis, Lt. L. C.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Haleyville and Red Bay, Ala.
Greason, Lt. C. E.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Fairfax, Ala.
Hall, Lt. P. B.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala...Sipsey, Ala.
Morgan, Lt. J. C.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Fairfax, Ala.

Name and Home Address. *Stations Served.*

Stomel, Lt. J.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Opp and Linden, Ala.

Szabo, Lt. D. E.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
..... Acmar, Ala.

Thurman, Lt. J. L.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Cordova, Ala.

Thweatt, Lt. D. H.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
.....Fairfax, Ala.

Wilhelmi, Lt. O. J.—9th Sanitary Train, Camp Sheridan, Ala.....
..... Acmar, Ala.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

By Mrs. James F. Hooper, Chairman.

When, at the request of the government, Alabama's distinguished Governor, Charles Henderson, assembled representatives of the State for the purpose of forming a State Council of Defense, to meet the unusual and unfamiliar demands brought by a state of war, two women were placed upon State committees—Mrs. G. H. Mathis, of Gadsden, on Conservation, and Mrs. J. F. Hooper, of Selma, on Co-ordination of Societies.

Later when the national committee formed a Woman's Division of the Council of Defense, the eighteen state organizations of women elected Mrs. J. F. Hooper chairman of the Alabama division. With the following officers this division has endeavored to conduct the activities of that body in a manner acceptable to the State and to the national committee:

Mrs. J. F. Hooper, Selma.....Chairman
Mrs. Thos. M. Owen, Montgomery.....First Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mobile.....Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Zebulon Judd, Auburn.....Third Vice-Chairman
Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, Troy.....Treasurer
Mrs. J. B. Parke, Selma.....Secretary
Mrs. J. B. Jones, Montgomery.....Publicity Chairman
Mrs. Alex London, Birmingham.....Finance Chairman

The object of the woman's division was to provide a new and direct channel of communication between American women and their government; to enlist the co-operation of all women, whether organized or not, and to ascertain and report upon the patriotic work being done by them; to endeavor through co-ordination and cen-

tralization to obtain greater efficiency in women's defense work, and to impress upon women the importance of all methods of economic warfare as a vital aid in winning the war. In the past year the government has entrusted to the woman's committee the definite duty of transmitting to all the women of the nation the information and instructions which the government designed for them, and of stimulating, directing and utilizing the war work of women.

From the first, the woman's committee sought to secure the co-operation and assistance of the numerous women's organizations, and it is a pleasure to record the invaluable assistance which the majority of these organizations have rendered. It would have spared the committee much effort and expense if the committee had been able to do all of its work through the women's organizations, but the largest of them in Alabama does not claim a membership of over 6,000 and we have 70,000 women who were standing ready to engage in patriotic work, so it was manifestly impractical to act solely through the different societies.

It was early seen that thorough organization could not be accomplished without personal contact with the organization committee, and to expedite the work the State was divided into nine zones, composed of about seven counties each, and each member of the organization committee given the supervision of a zone. To these splendid leaders we are indebted for the measure of success which has crowned our efforts:

First Zone—Mrs. T. W. Pratt, Huntsville; 2nd, Mrs. J. S. Paden, Gadsden; 3rd, Mrs. Battle Searcy, Tuscaloosa; 4th, Mrs. H. H. Snell, Birmingham; 5th, Mrs. S. P. Kennedy, Anniston; 6th, Mrs. J. B. Parke, Selma; 7th, Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw, Montgomery; 8th, Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, Troy; 9th, Mrs. G. W. L. Smith, Brewton.

The following county chairmen have held leadership in their respective counties:

Autauga—Miss Claudia Smith.....Prattville
Baldwin—Mrs. L. J. Comings.....Fairhope
Barbour—Mrs. C. S. McDowell.....Eufaula
Bibb—Mrs. Eugene Reynolds.....Blocton
Blount—Mrs. M. J. Owens.....Oneonta
Bullock—Mrs. Marion Moseley.....Union Springs
Butler—Mrs. W. C. Coker.....Greenville
Calhoun—Mrs. J. B. Knox.....Anniston
Chambers—Mrs. Edward McGehee.....LaFayette
Cherokee—Mrs. J. Rowland Lowe.....Leesburg
Chilton—Mrs. Sallie A. Stewart.....Clanton
Choctaw—Mrs. J. Brewster.....Butler
Clarke—Miss Bettie T. Forester.....Thomasville
Clay—Mrs. John Ingram.....Lineville
Cleburne—Mrs. Walter B. Merrill.....Heflin
Coffee—Mrs. L. C. Hutchison.....Enterprise
Colbert—Mrs. A. H. Carmichael.....Tuscumbia
Conecuh—Mrs. Arthur Cunningham.....Evergreen
Coosa—Mrs. Lofton Thomas.....Nixburg
Covington—Mrs. Oscar Duggar.....Andalusia
Crenshaw—Mrs. J. W. Coston.....Luverne
Cullman—Mrs. J. E. Daly.....Cullman
Dale—Mrs. J. E. Z. Riley.....Ozark
Dallas—Mrs. B. H. Craig.....Selma
DeKalb—Mrs. J. E. Dooley.....Fort Payne
Elmore—Miss Leonora Lull.....Wetumpka
Escambia—Mrs. G. W. L. Smith.....Brewton
Etowah—Mrs. John S. Paden.....Gadsden
Fayette—Mrs. W. H. Terry.....Fayette
Geneva—Mrs. G. C. Simpson.....Hartford
Greene—Mrs. C. M. A. Rogers.....Eutaw
Hale—Mrs. A. E. Stollenwerck.....Greensboro
Henry—Mrs. John Stark.....Abbeville
Houston—Mrs. A. Y. Malone.....Dothan
Jefferson—Mrs. H. H. Snell.....Birmingham
Lauderdale—Miss Nettie Simpson.....Florence
Lee—Mrs. J. R. Dowdell.....Opelika
Limestone—Mrs. M. K. Clements.....Athens
Lowndes—Mrs. J. T. Jackson.....Benton

Macon—Mrs. C. W. Hare.....Tuskegee
Madison—Mrs. W. I. Thompson.....Huntsville
Marengo—Mrs. Warren George.....Demopolis
Marion—Miss Daisy Hightower.....Hamilton
Marshall—Mrs. O. D. Street.....Guntersville
Mobile—Mrs. Rhett Goode.....Mobile
Monroe—Mrs. F. W. Hare.....Monroeville
Montgomery—Mrs. Mamie Thorington.....Montgomery
Morgan—Mrs. J. D. Wyker.....Decatur
Perry—Mrs. J. E. West.....Uniontown
Pike—Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky.....Troy
Pickens—Mrs. H. H. Mobley.....Gordo
Lamar—Mrs. Box.....Vernon
Randolph—Mrs. M. M. Carlisle.....Roanoke
Shelby—Mrs. T. W. Palmer.....Montevallo
St. Clair—Mrs. James Embry.....Ashville
Sumter—Mrs. Wayne Patton.....Livingston
Talladega—Mrs. W. E. Price.....Sylacauga
Tuscaloosa—Mrs. Harvey Searcy.....Tuscaloosa
Walker—Mrs. W. B. Pickard.....Cordova
Washington—Miss Carrie Pelham.....Chatom
Wilcox—Mrs. B. M. Miller.....Camden

The total number of county and local units of the Council, including the units of colored women, is three hundred and eighty. All of these counties, through their local units, have conducted all of the government campaigns and according to their several needs have supervised the war work in their counties, and to each we give a word of praise and appreciation. Eight counties have led in some distinctive way, and of those we make special mention.

Jefferson county, organized by Mrs. J. H. McCoy, who resigned on account of the illness of Bishop McCoy, and was succeeded by Mrs. H. H. Snell, of Birmingham, holds first place in thorough and complete organization, both in the number of units and departments of work. Fifty units are on the membership roll and every government activity is represented. A special committee was ap-

pointed, known as the Rainbow Division, which under the command of Mrs. W. D. Smith, conducted successfully the work of canvassing in the campaigns.

A model Hoover kitchen, superintended by Mrs. Conrad Ohme, was an inspiration to other communities to establish others, and camp activities led by Mrs. Charles J. Sharpe, tell a story of untiring interest and activity in the welware of the nation's defenders.

The Home and Foreign Relief Committee Chairman, Mrs. C. P. Orr, provided every Jefferson county enlisted boy with the camp outfit, and thousands of comfort bags, sweaters and other parting gifts warmed the hearts and stirred the patriotism of both recipient and giver. The results of campaigns in Jefferson county are recorded in the reports of the department chairmen.

Etowah county, Chairman Mrs. J. S. Paden played a close second to Jefferson in organization and in well-rounded department war activities.

Walker county, Chairman Mrs. W. B. Pickard, of Cordova, had the distinction of reaching its quota of nurses for the government first, and in the end doubled this quota.

Dallas county stands first in endowing hospital beds, having endowed five in the Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France, at a cost of $3,000.

Morgan county took the initiative in utilizing the Liberty Chorus as a patriotic instrument in the war campaigns. Under the management of Miss Florence Bassett, Liberty Choruses were enjoyed by every community in the county.

Pike county, Chairman Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, excelled in registration, every available woman signing for war service. In this county all illiterates in the last draft were given school equipment by the committee.

Mobile has emphasized relief work by adopting eighty-one French orphans and endowing four hospital beds.

An unusual record for service is established by the report of Mrs. Sam P. Kennedy, chairman of the fifth zone, who devoted great attention to the care of soldiers at Camp McClellan, Anniston. Mrs. Kennedy's report shows that a total of $20,470 was expended for the benefit of the camp.

The Anniston Hospital Relief Committee of the Council of Defense contributed articles valued at $4,150. Individual gifts through this unit totaled $4,725. Total contributions through the Hospital Red Cross Committee, by churches, clubs, etc., were $7,916.75, making a grand total of $16,701.75 contributed by Anniston.

Total contributions of the Oxford unit were $674.50, by the Jacksonville unit $1,554 and by the Piedmont unit $164.

Because of the great record for service established by the Red Cross committee during the influenza epidemic special attention must be paid to its work. This unit made and delivered to Camp McClellan during the epidemic more than five thousand sheets, nearly four hundred pillow cases and thousands of masks. The total value of this service if estimated in dollars and cents would be $1,562.50, making total contributions of the women's organizations of Calhoun county of $20,470.

The value, however, of the unqualified loyalty and labors of love given by the patriotic women of the Council of Defense of Calhoun county can never be estimated.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES.

The war activities were assembled under departments, in the interest of efficiency, and the following report justifies the wisdom of the appointments of the State chairmen:

Registration, Mrs. J. B. Parke, Chairman—15,000 women registered for service.

Food Conservation, Miss Mary Feminear, Auburn, Chairman—Every county organized and demonstrators most successful in interesting the women in war substitutes. Hoover kitchens have been established by a number of local units which have proven most beneficial in teaching the art and beauty of economy.

Child Welfare, Miss Clutie Bloodworth, Albany, Chairman—Subject has been assiduously studied. Realizing that the child is the hope of the nation, the National Children's Bureau arranged a special program for children's year, looking toward efficient citizenship of the future, and our committee has weighed and measured 16,000 children under five years of age, testing their normality and instructing the mothers in proper care of their bodies, and directing them to the diet which would produce the most vigorous physical development. Conferences, illustrated lectures, courses of instruction have been given in a large number of counties, and free clinics, dispensaries and milk provided in the cities.

The Public Information Committee, Mrs. Oscar Hundley, Birmingham, Chairman, has been active in seven campaigns, in practically every county in the State. There are 112 women chairmen, appointed by the State chairman of the Woman's Division.

The subjects which have been assigned to the Four-Minute Men by the government through its Committee on Public Information, are: War Savings Stamps, Register, Meaning of America, Mobilizing America's Man Power, Where Did You Get Your Facts, Fire Prevention, Fourth Liberty Loan, and United War Work.

The Woman's Division, by conservative estimate, has reached six hundred thousand people in these various drives. Since the Four-Minute Men have become the official speakers for the American Red Cross, their services will be called upon constantly.

Americanization, Mrs. C. S. Shawman, Mobile, Chairman, is the name now given to the committee formerly known as Educational Propaganda; and under its old title many able national speakers were brought to Alabama to spread abroad the great national ideals and to impress upon each hearer a personal responsibility for upholding them.

Americanization, Mrs. C. S. Shawham, Mobile, Chairman, presents the following gratifying report, which fills every Alabama woman with pride:

First and second loans, over one million dollars (accurate figures not available); third loan, six million two hundred thirty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars; fourth loan, ten million three hundred sixty-nine thousand four hundred dollars. Total, seventeen million six hundred and eight thousand three hundred dollars. These subscriptions resulted from the activities of this committee in the campaign.

Music, Mrs. Victor Hanson, Chairman, has played a great part in the work of the Council. Concerts have been generously provided for the entertainment of the soldiers in both camps in the State, and the Liberty Chorus is the most universally popular movement which we have put forth. With Mrs. Hanson as assistant State Director of Liberty Choruses, the women feel that they are entitled to a large share in its success.

The Committee on Woman in Industry, Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, Chairman, has been necessarily, in this State where there are no laws for the protection of women, largely educational. The first work was to make a survey in the larger cities of the State of what occupations were open to women. Then, as to what kinds of industry women had entered to fill men's places. This survey showed practically every line of occupation with which we are familiar employing some women. Banks, for instance, which had rarely had women other than a few

stenographers, had filled the places formerly occupied by men entirely with women. The postoffice, department stores, laundries, and so on, had supplied their vacancies with women.

A survey as to hours and wages revealed the fact that throughout the State hours for women are cruelly long and one of the things which this committee hopes to accomplish ere it ceases to exist is the passage of a law for an eight-hour day for working women. Standards of labor, such as outlined by the National Committee, were sent to twenty-five counties in the State asking that they give them the widest possible publicity. Window cards showing the British experience of overworking women and then as a result the passage of such fine laws, were displayed in a number of the larger cities of the State.

The educational work has gone on steadily, but as to concrete results of this committee, it is impossible to state. First of all, because there are no laws in Alabama about women's work as to hours, wages, or any protection whatever so that it was impossible to do as in so many states they have done, watch for violations of these laws. The various factories of the State employing women which had any government contracts were visited and a careful investigation made as to observing government hours.

In the largest cities of Alabama, as the government opened Employment Bureaus, the work of this committee has been largely co-operative with them, although in the first six months of its existence it did practically all the placing of women in industry. The registration cards were kept at the office of this committee and women applying for positions or employers applying for help were assisted by this committee. This became unnecessary after the Government Employment Bureaus were established, except in the small towns and the committee is still helping to place women and girls throughout the State in the smaller cities. The committee has been in-

strumental in securing free business educations for a number of girls, has assisted in securing overseas positions for quite a number of young women and has undoubtedly helped to bring about the early Christmas shopping and some of the holidays which have fallen to the lot of Alabama women. The educational work is still going on and the great goal for which the committee is now aiming is regulation of hours by law.

In the city of Birmingham the Committee on Woman in Industry has visited 632 merchants. This includes merchants of all kinds except automobile garages. There were found 1,423 white women and 180 colored women in these establishments. In connection with the employment office of the government, industries which had not heretofore employed women were interviewed as to their willingness to do so and many plants have established separate quarters for the women employes. For instance, the Acipco Company, now employing 100 colored women, built for their use shower baths and rest room. The laundries of Birmingham nearly all had good lunch rooms, excellent rest rooms and furnished free tea or coffee to their employes. This was done for both white and colored. Sanitary conditions in many places were found very unsatisfactory. This was largely due to the fact that many of these buildings had been built without any idea of ever having a woman employe. The rest of the State has not been heard from as to detailed reports.

The Committee on Moral Conservation in the Camps, Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Jeffries, Birmingham, has put forth every effort to create public opinion in favor of prohibition, believing that to be the strongest factor in accomplishing its purpose.

The Committee on Conservation of the Spiritual Life of the Nation, Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Bruce, Birmingham, instituted a special prayer service for the safety of the "boys over there," both spiritually and physically, and

for the strengthening of faith in the power of prayer in the watchers at home.

Home and Foreign Relief Work has been done largely through the Red Cross, but over and above the magnificent service which the women of the State have given through that chosen channel they have supported thirteen beds in the Military Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly, France, at a cost of $7,800 and adopted 215 Fatherless Children of France, sponsored by Marshal Joffre, at a cost of $7,847.50.

Camp Activities have been conducted under committees formed in local units, and report expenditures amounting to $32,164.

Special Chairman for Student-Nurses Reserve campaign, Mrs. L. K. McVoy, Selma, reports 197 students enrolled for the nursing service.

REPORTS FROM STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Chairman of Health and Recreation, Mrs. W. J. Hannah, Montgomery, has co-operated with War Camp Community Service under the Fosdick Commission, and its reports and words of commendation from the camp authorities evidence the quality of the work, and the esteem in which it is held. This report is also entered as the war service rendered by The League for Service.

The most active and definite war service of the Woman's National League for Service has been rendered by the Motor Corps of Montgomery, under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Hannah, the League Chairman of Montgomery County.

The Motor Corps consists of 70 active, 30 reserve, and 55 auxiliary members, in charge of the following officers: Captain, Mrs. Fred S. Ball; Lieutenant, Mrs. W. H. Legrande; Lieutenant, Mrs. J. Gaston Greil; sixteen sergeants. Its first service was to the Base Hospital. Convalescent soldiers have been given an automobile ride twice each week. The number taken on these drives, to

date, approximates 1,700, an average of about 100 a week.

Transportation to the Base Hospital has also been furnished for relatives of sick soldiers who were unable to buy transportation, for singers to assist in the Sabbath afternoon Y. M. C. A. services, for visitors to distribute books, dainties to eat, and flowers contributed by local florists.

The United States Public Health Officer, Dr. Robert Oleson, pronounced the services of the Corps invaluable in his various lines of work. Daily visits to the malarial districts have been made. Promptly at nine o'clock every morning a motor driver reports at headquarters and furnishes transportation from one to three hours, distributing the proper medicines and milk to the sick.

The American Red Cross has received special consideration, and many other patriotic causes have been helped, including War Savings Stamps, Girls Protective Work, Juvenile Court, and Farewell parade for Alabama soldiers. During a convention of the War Camp Community Secretaries, all of them were driven to, and throughout Camp Sheridan.

The following letter shows the valuation placed upon this work by the camp authorities:

"To the Captain of the Motor Corps.

"Dear Madam:—I beg to express the deep appreciation of the entire hospital staff of the splendid work your corps is doing for the convalescent soldiers of this hospital. It is very deeply appreciated by the entire medical staff as well as by the convalescent patients themselves.

"Yours very respectfully,

"LEIGH A. FULLER,

"Colonel Medical Corps."

Another avenue through which the League for Service has rendered most valuable assistance is the Girls' Patriotic League. Beginning with only a small membership,

the Girls' Patriotic League now has 150 names on its roll.

Among the League's first activities were the making of comfort kits for the boys in the Army and Navy; collection of 100 glasses of jelly, jam and preserves, which had been donated to the Base Hospital, giving dances and affairs to raise funds for the League. The members pledged themselves to work at the Red Cross rooms two days of each week. The League helped through a tag day in the collection of a fund which went toward wool for outfits for the boys on the S. S. Alabama. Throughout the war period this organization has given a helping hand to every campaign, and by many clever expedients have raised funds for the various causes. A constructive work in which they engaged was the assistance given the Girls' Protective Workers in their welfare work among girls in Montgomery.

United Daughters of the Confederacy, President Mrs. J. A. Rountree, Birmingham—Nine beds in American Military Hospital No. 1, Neuilly, France, were contributed as follows:

Alabama Division, U. D. C., in memory of Raphael Semmes, one; Alabama Division, U. D. C., in memory Alabama Boys 1861-1865, one; Electra Semmes Colston Chapter, U. D. C., Mobile, in memory of Father Ryan, poet, priest, soldier, one; Woman's Division Council of Defense, in memory of the bravery of Alabama boys in the American Expeditionary Forces, endowed six beds. Others donated units as follows: Selma Woman's Council, two; Marion Junction Chapter, one; Orrville Chapter, one; Benton Chapter, one; Woman's Committee from State at large, one.

Hospital garments made by U. D. C. members	825,782
Surgical dressings made by U. D. C. members	27,971
Knitted articles made by U. D. C. members	1,280
Amount contributed to Red Cross Chapters	$2,467.00
Amount contributed to Belgian Orphans (511)	5,333.00

U. D. C. Chapter, Anniston, has care of a ward in Base Hospital.

U. D. C. Chapter, Anniston, has care of government cemetery, and places marble head stones over all graves.

Mobile, Electra Semmes Colston Chapter, was sponsor for Soldiers and Sailors' Club, established by Fosdick Commission, and Mrs. W. S. Pugh, President of Chapter, is President of the Club Association.

The Suffrage Association of Alabama conducted the campaign for registration under the State chairman, Mrs. J. B. Parke, of Selma, which was so successfully accomplished that it proved a practical economic factor in meeting the industrial problems of the larger cities.

The activity of the W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. W. H. Jeffries, has been identical with the report on Moral Conservation.

The Alabama Federation of Music Clubs has thrown the power and force of its organization into the task of stirring the patriotism of the people by community sings, and by ministering to the pleasure, comfort and happiness of the soldiers in Alabama camps. The value of this work cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, although thousands of dollars have been generously spent in the prosecution of it.

Other State organizations report that they have not preserved their identity in war work, but as individuals have given of their time and talents unstintedly. While a number of State organizations have not responded to the request for an annual report, we can testify that they have not been idle in the great war activities.

Believing that, other things being equal, that country would win whose women showed intelligence and efficiency as well as devotion and patriotism, the women of the State have had as their goal "efficient, loyal, unbounded service," and we feel that in some measure we have helped to speed the day of victory.

REPORT OF STATE WAR HISTORIAN.

By Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director,
Alabama State Department Archives and History.

The office of State War Historian, as one of the activities of the Alabama Council of Defense, dates from the formal action of the executive committee, September 13, 1918. At that time it was decided to enter upon the work of preserving the records and memorials of Alabama soldiers and Alabama activities in the European War, and the writer of this report was unanimously elected as State War Historian. The official notice of appointment, communicated by Hon. Lloyd M. Hooper, bears date September 20, 1918. The appointment was accepted on the same day, and immediately active steps were taken to prosecute the work.

The recognition of the value and importance of preserving the records, not only of Alabamians in uniform, but also of the activities of the voluntary welfare and patriotic organizations of the State in support of the war, as indicated by the appointment of the Director of the Department as State War Historian, not only emphasizes the wisdom of the work which had already been so successfully undertaken, but it meant the strengthening of the effort by bringing to the aid of the Director, the powerful influence of the State and County Councils of Defense, and authorized the appointment of a local War Historian in every county.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHIVES AND HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

Inasmuch as the Alabama State Department of Archives and History has been active, since 1914, in the performance of practically all of the duties as is now ex-

pected of the State War Historian, it is proper to review what has been done by that agency. Immediately following the outbreak of hostilities between the great European Powers in 1914, plans were matured by the Department for the accumulation of materials bearing upon the struggle, particularly including current periodicals, newspaper files, and pamphlets. When the United States responded to the call of humanity, as well as in vindication of its own position as a world power, and united its fortunes with the Allies on April 6, 1917, the Department was already prepared to care for all records of the war activities of our country, and particularly of the part of Alabama and Alabamians in that struggle.

The rapid organization of Government agencies, such as new bureaus, committees, and voluntary welfare agencies, was followed by carefully planned publicity campaigns. Prompt steps were taken to regularly secure all Government publications, as well as all of the publications of non-official organizations. There was a ready response to our call. Resulting from our collecting activity every Government department, and volunteer organization is represented in the Department collection, by practically full sets of all of their publications, including laws, reports, bulletins, miscellaneous pamphlets, posters, etc.

In addition to the issues of the Alabama newspaper press, full sets of all Army and Navy official and unofficial periodicals were secured, including the Army and Navy Register, Army and Navy Journal, Infantry Journal, Field Artillery Journal, etc. In the collection many general periodicals, as Current History, The Nation, The New Republic, The Outlook and numerous others have been carefully preserved. Complete files of the New York Times, the Boston Transcript and the Washington Post were secured by subscription.

From time to time numerous additions to the Historical and Reference Library of the Department were made by the purchase of books bearing on the war. Many were also secured by gift or exchange. The publications of many of the State Councils of Defense were also sent us.

OUTLINE OF NEW ACTIVITIES.

At the outset it is proper to get first a clear general conception of the functions of the State War Historian. Briefly stated his task is to bring together all printed materials bearing either upon the European War generally, or on Alabama's participation therein, to compile the personnel record of every officer and enlisted man on the rolls from Alabama, to collect portraits, photographs and views of Alabama men and war activities, to prepare full and exhaustive sketches of all military and welfare activities in the State, and to accumulate a representative and illustrative collection of relics bearing upon the struggle. Therefore, plans have been perfected to accomplish the foregoing in accordance with the following outline:

1. *Personnel Records.*—The individual records of all Alabama men, engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, whether as members of the regular army establishment, or of the national guard, or volunteers through the various recruiting offices, or commissioned by the several Reserve Officers' Training Camps, or enrolled through the selective draft, or admitted through the Student Army Training Corps, are of first importance. The task of making up these records is a very difficult one, and it will be obviously impossible to properly complete them without access to the records of the United States War and Navy Departments. That access cannot be had for some time to come. However, from various sources a 5x8 inch card index in triplicate is being compiled, one for a general alphabetical list, another for a county file, and another for an organization record.

The sources include memorial volumes of individual units, published in book or pamphlet form, lists in the newspapers, casualty records appearing in the Official United States Bulletin, lists from the several city, county and district draft records, and those institutions serving as S. A. T. C. stations. The original headquarters records of the old First Alabama Brigade have been deposited by Brigadier General R. E. Steiner, with the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. They do not contain rosters, but they afford many facts, including furloughs, discharges, etc.

More or less elaborate biographical sketches of officers and men are to be obtained as far as possible. They will be secured from survivors themselves, and from the families of those who have met the supreme call.

Clippings of all personal references to Alabama men during the period of the war as found in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, the Birmingham *Ledger*, the Birmingham *News*, the Mobile *News-Item*, the Mobile *Register*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Montgomery *Journal*, the Montgomery *Times*, and from many county papers, have been made. These are kept, properly labeled and dated, in envelopes, with the general card index file, thus rendering them instantly available.

Later it is hoped that the complete records of every character, preserved in the several Government Departments, will be opened to us, and as soon as this is done, the Alabama record will be completed.

It is not improbable that recommendations will be made during the coming session of the Legislature for an accurate and complete census, by counties, of all Alabama soldiers in the European War.

2. *Military Stations in Alabama.*—In Alabama, recruiting offices have been operated from time to time in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. Two great Army

camps, Camp McClellan at Anniston, and Camp Sheridan at Montgomery, were early established. An Aviation camp known as Taylor Field, an Aviation Repair Depot, and a Remount Station were established at Montgomery. Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay has been a post for the training of Coast Artillery. Sketches of these posts or stations are being officially compiled, to be accompanied by plans, photographs and views.

3. *Alabama Council of Defense.*—Alabama has been fortunate in having a well-organized State Council of Defense, with County Councils of Defense, a Woman's Department, and various subsidiary organizations. The history of this organization is being compiled, and all of its records will be kept intact.

4. *Federal Government Activities.*—The Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the United States Employment Service, the School Garden Army and many other federal activities have had branches in the State, all under the direction of capable leaders. The achievements and personnel of these organizations will be the subjects of separate records.

5. *Volunteer Organizations.*—The welfare and morale building organizations in operation in the State have done a wonderful work, and definite and detailed records of their achievements will be preserved. These include the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Library War Service of the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the National League for Service, and numerous minor activities.

6. *Printed Materials.*—As indicated above, an effort will be made to secure every book or pamphlet bearing in any way even remotely upon the war. These include

special periodical publications, also the issues of all of the groups above named, and a complete collection of technical Military and Naval books.

7. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to all of the foregoing, other agencies, as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, other civic organizations, patriotic societies, women's clubs, and scores of industrial plants in Alabama have made their contribution to the successful on-going of the war. A definite and accurate report of all of these activities will be compiled.

COUNTY HISTORIANS.

County Historians are expected to co-operate with the State War Historian in carrying out the plans outlined for his work, and at the same time to preserve the records of their counties for local use. Details of co-operation have not been fully worked out, and organization has not been perfected in all counties. In those counties where appointments have been accepted, however, there is much enthusiasm on the part of County Historians, and good results can be expected. Early announcement will be made of further plans.

PUBLICATION.

Owing to difficulties in perfecting the personnel records of Alabama men, no effort should be made to publish rosters, at least for the present. It appears practicable, however, to publish a preliminary outline of all general war activities in Alabama, together with such records as can be secured of the distinguished services of those units in which Alabamians were represented in the American Expeditionary Forces. Perhaps casualty records also will be so far complete as to admit of early publication in collected form.

CONCLUSION.

Completeness will be the keyword in the execution of the task of making up the record.

It is believed that there will be general co-operation on the part of all the people of the State. So far no one has declined to render all possible assistance. The newspapers have been generous in the matter of publicity. Their news columns are filled with many details concerning the participation of Alabamians in the war, casualty lists are given in full, and interviews are secured from returning officers and men as far as possible. Their editorial columns contain appeals for the careful preservation of all records.

It is believed that Alabama has met the full measure of her duty to the cause of world liberty, and it will be our task to preserve the details of that record in all their splendid fullness.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR ALABAMA

By Robert H. Mangum, Educational Director.

On the tenth day of August, 1917, Richard M. Hobbie, of Montgomery, Alabama, was appointed by United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator for the State of Alabama. Some three months previously Mr. Hobbie, a man of large business interests and experience, had been sent to Washington by Governor Charles Henderson in response to a request from Secretary of War Baker that a representative from Alabama be named to confer with Mr. Hoover in reference to the important matter of food control during the war, and had attended many conferences looking to, and been in close touch with the preparation and passage of, legislation on that subject. Being thus familiar with the situation, he began at once to build up the organization which has developed to the proportions outlined below.

Prof. Thomas Bragg, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was appointed Executive Secretary and the work of securing pledge cards from the housewives of the State, organizing the food distributors of the State and informing the public of the plans and purposes of the U. S. Food Administration was at once gotten under way. In this work practically all organizations in the State were called upon for assistance, as well as a large number of individual citizens, both men and women. In all instances a cheerful and patriotic response was made to the request of Federal Food Administrator Hobbie. Alabama ranked high among the states in the number of pledge cards signed in proportion to population.

From the beginning, the energies of the organization as a whole have been constantly directed to, and exercised

in, the fundamental work of inspiring and fostering a sacrificial consciousness in the people of Alabama toward economy in the use of food and conservation of all food and feed stuffs. This work has been carried on unceasingly through the mediums of hundreds of public meetings addressed by the Federal Food Administrator or members of the organization; the distribution of large quantities of carefully prepared booklets, pamphlets, posters, recipes and practical suggestions for the use of all persons engaged in handling food and feed stuffs in any form or manner; the free publication by the newspapers of hundreds of columns of news items, rules, regulations, and appeals to the people; the maintenance by the public libraries of special tables of reading matter relating to food and its part in winning the war; the constant co-operation and help of practically all organized bodies in the State, such as the teachers and school children, ministers of all religious denominations, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, patriotic societies, the agents of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Alabama Sunday School Association, the wholesale and retail merchants, brokers, and handlers of produce, the traveling men, the Alabama Council of Defense through its state and local organizations, and the loyal support of thousands of patriotic citizens.

Tendencies towards profiteering and hoarding have been held in check by means of the license system, reports both regular and special through food distributors, inspections by representatives and officials of the Food Administration, the constant watchfulness of the county food administrators and their assistants, and the enforcement of penalties where laws and regulations were wilfully disregarded.

It is a matter of pride to the Food Administration in Alabama that it has been compelled to resort to penaliza-

tion in only a comparatively small number of cases. In all such cases it has been the earnest endeavor of the Federal Food Administrator and the Legal Division to attempt not merely to penalize, but to awaken the patriotic conscience of offenders and win from them a cordial and sincere support. This effort has been successful to a very great extent.

The records of the Food Administration in Alabama show that the people of the State as a whole have responded to every call made upon them by the government through the Food Administration. Food crops have been increased, economy in the use of food has prevailed, wheatless and meatless days so long as in force were generally observed and the substitute rules were so closely followed that the State cut its consumption of wheat flour to a most gratifying figure.

Since the signing of the armistice and the consequent relaxation of special rules and regulations, the efforts of the administration have been directed toward informing the people of existing food conditions throughout the world and the necessity for continued conservation until the devastated nations may have opportunity to begin the raising of food crops. At the same time the laws against hoarding and profiteering are being vigorously enforced. This work will be continued until legal peace is declared and the Food Administration thereby discontinued.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

ORGANIZATION FOR ALABAMA.

OFFICES: TENTH FLOOR BELL BUILDING,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

RICHARD M. HOBBIE,
Federal Food Administrator for Alabama

D. E. Laslie.....Executive Secretary
(Succeeding Thos. Bragg, who resigned to accept commission in United States Army)
R. H. Mangum.....Educational Director
George R. Wright.....Director of Sugar Division
R. D. Quisenberry.....Director of Bakeries and Ice Division
E. F. Boone.....Director of Auditing
Succeeding W. W. Haralson, resigned
Judge E. Perry Thomas.....Chief Council of Legal Division
Lucien S. Loeb.....Director of Distribution
Resigned to accept commission in U. S. Army
E. C. Taylor.....Director Hotels and Public Eating Places
J. M. Moore.....Director of Poultry and Egg Division
B. H. Cooper.....Director of Price Publications
Julius Hammel.....State Merchants Representative
Dr. Thomas M. Owen.....Director of Libraries
Miss Mary Feminear.....Director of Home Economics
Mrs. C. H. Ohme.....Director of College Volunteers

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR REGISTRATION.

W. F. Feagin,
H. T. Bartlett,
Harry Weil,
R. H. McCaslin,
W. T. Sheehan,
Mrs. J. F. Hooper.

COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

Autauga.....Judge C. E. Thomas
Baldwin.....L. T. Rhodes
(Succeeding J. S. Lambert, resigned)
Barbour.....W. L. Wild
Bibb.....W. W. Lavender

Blount.....Judge J. F. Kelton
Bullock.....Judge S. P. Rainer
Butler.....C. F. Winkler
(Succeeding H. D. Lampley, resigned)
Chambers.....Chas. S. Moon
Calhoun.....C. H. Young
Cherokee.....Judge Thos. Bradford
Chilton.....Judge L. H. Reynolds
Choctaw.....Judge W. H. Lindsey
Clarke.....Miss Carrie Kimbrough
(Succeeding A. B. Tucker, resigned)
Clay.....W. A. Kitchens
(Succeeding M. L. Adair, resigned)
Cleburne.....J. R. Barker
Coffee.....J. P. Rawls
(Succeeding F. P. Rainer, resigned)
Colbert.....M. S. Hansbrough
(Succeeding G. E. Roulhac, resigned; succeeding J. D. Rather, resigned)
Conecuh.....C. P. Deming
Coosa.....Charles S. Bentley
(Succeeding B. Z. Henry, resigned)
Covington.....Charles Baker
Crenshaw.....Geo. H. Smith
(Succeeding T. A. Capps, resigned)
Cullman.....J. C. McConnell
Dale.....Dr. H. B. Dowling
Dallas.....J. B. Ellis
DeKalb.....Judge A. P. Croley
Elmore.....A. Hohenberg
Escambia.....W. M. Murray
Etowah.....A. M. Taylor
(Succeeding Hugh White, resigned to enter Army)
Fayette.....T. A. Wilson
(Succeeding Alex. Smith, resigned)
Franklin.....W. H. Key
Geneva.....Judge P. C. Black
Greene.....A. P. Smith
Hale.....C. Y. Stollenwerck
Henry.....Dr. S. O. Kelly
(Succeeding E. C. Glover, resigned)
Houston.....W. R. Chapman

Jackson.....Virgil Bouldin
Jefferson.....Paul H. Earle
(Succeeding Frank Spain, resigned to accept commission in U. S. Army; succeeding Spier Whittaker, resigned to go to Washington as assistant to Alien Property Custodian)
Lamar.....J. A. Hankins
Lauderdale.....O. L. Chambers
(Succeeding C. W. Ashcraft, resigned)
Lawrence.....Hector D. Lane
Lee.....John J. Banks
(Succeeding John V. Denson, resigned to accept commission in U. S. Army)
Limestone.....R. H. Richardson
(Succeeding Mrs. R. H. Richardson, resigned)
Lowndes.....A. B. Hall
(Succeeding Judge J. C. Wood, deceased)
Macon.....T. R. White
(Succeeding D. E. Laslie, resigned to accept position as Executive Secretary U. S. Food Administration in Alabama)
Madison.....Col. W. F. Garth
Marion.....C. W. Fredericks
Marengo.....C. C. Clay
Marshall.....O. D. Street
Mobile.....John Craft
Montgomery.....Maxie D. Pepperman
(Succeeding Ralph Quisenberry, resigned to accept position as Director of Bakeries and Ice)
Morgan.....W. B. Edmundson
(Succeeding W. T. Lowe, of Decatur, resigned)
Perry.....J. M. Moore
Pickens.....John W. Dowdle
Pike.....Mrs. J. M. Sanders
Randolph.....J. N. Word
Russell.....H. E. Hutcheson
Monroe.....C. L. Hybart
(Succeeding M. R. Sowell, resigned)
Shelby.....E. M. Holcombe
St. Clair.....J. A. Embry
(Succeeding George W. Floyd, resigned)
Sumter.....W. H. Coleman
(Succeeding John H. Rogers, resigned)
Talladega.....Judge E. A. Hammett

Tallapoosa.....Harry Herzfeld
Tuscaloosa.....Frank S. Moody
Walker.....L. B. Musgrove
Washington.....T. J. Dees
(Succeeding R. N. Southerland, resigned)
Wilcox.....Judge P. M. Dannelly
Winston.....A. B. Curtis

FEDERAL FOOD BOARDS (PRICE INTERPRETING)

Greenville.....L. D. Metcalf, Chairman

Ira Y. Trawick
E. H. Winkler
L. J. Beeland
C. H. Thompson

Anniston.....O. A. Hilton, Chairman

J. W. Alexander
J. A. Sewell
J. T. Brooks
L. L. Scarbrough
M. Y. Swift
T. B. Tanner
M. F. Snider
J. F. Moore

Sheffield.....Phillip Olim, Chairman

H. C. Karg
F. J. Redmond
W. E. Long
J. O. Harris
A. C. Braden

Cullman.....George Ponder, Chairman

J. M. Kinney
C. C. Whatley
C. Deppe
John F. Allgood
Eugene Styles
Frank Gladney

Birmingham.....J. E. Keith, Chairman

Geo. W. Edwards
James Hill
Chas. H. Lane
E. H. Mills
Paul H. Earle

Ozark.....H. A. W. Martin, Chairman

M. O. Carroll
M. P. Skipper
J. A. Smith
W. C. Mizzell
H. B. Dowling
Prof. R. L. Hutto
O. A. C. Acru
Thos. Borland
R. J. Beverette

Gadsden.....S. S. Caldwell, Chairman

Morris Ford	Carl Lay
T. B. Gillam	Chas. West
R. W. Camp	H. B. Copeland

Dothan.....S. A. Stapleton, Chairman

G. S. Jackson	Davis & Campbell
A. D. Ussery	G. E. Jackson
A. D. Whiddon	S. O. Smith
S. E. Gellerstedt	

Florence.....H. P. Lucas, Chairman

D. L. Harrison	R. T. Stewart
J. M. Bryant	Earle Jackson

Opelika.....L. M. Trawick, Chairman

Wood Dozier	A. L. Dowdell
R. L. Samford	B. F. Burton
A. C. Harrison	C. G. Littleton

Albany.....T. M. Faust, Chairman

W. B. Edmundson	B. E. Johnson
J. R. Calvin	T. M. Dix
F. H. Pointer	H. N. Binford
J. F. Dillahay	

Troy.....W. C. Black, Chairman

Lamar Jernigan	Emory Folmar
McLeod Darby	Clem Henderson
Josh L. Copeland	John W. Bowers

Mobile.....H. A. Forcheimer, Chairman

Herbert Lyons	J. S. Shaw
R. W. Ogburn	R. M. Weinacker
J. D. Logan	Earle Marshall

Talladega.....T. M. Long, Chairman

L. T. Hubbard	A. G. Story
J. A. Nelson	F. T. Oglesby

Sylacauga.....J. H. Lane, Chairman

C. W. Hammett	C. C. Polk
Miles Motes	Chas. Greer

Tuscaloosa.....John M. Burchfield, Chairman

F. A. DeVere	Cliff Atkinson
F. S. Moody	D. B. Robertson
R. R. Montgomery	Henry Foster
Samuel Jackson	A. L. Massa

Montgomery.....E. L. Marx, Chairman

A. Livingston	F. H. Sellers
J. Bowman	J. B. Brice
J. L. Boyd	J. S. Shirley

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE FOR ALABAMA

By CRAWFORD JOHNSON, State Director.

The work for the sale of War Savings Stamps was commenced in the State of Alabama November 1, 1917, the first stamps being placed on sale December 1, 1917.

The purpose of the sale of War Savings Stamps was not primarily to raise a large sum of money for the government, but more especially to inculcate habits of thrift and economy in the minds of those citizens that heretofore had been more concerned with spending than with saving, and at the same time to impress upon them the necessity of not taxing the facilities of the country, thus leaving them free to be used for the winning of the great war.

That it was not especially a plan for raising money is clearly indicated by the fact that no one person, firm or corporation is permitted to own more than one thousand dollars (maturity value) of War Savings Stamps, whereas the only limit to ownership of other government securities is one's ability to pay therefor.

The organization first interested itself in the forming of War Savings Societies, especially among the schools of the State. This work was given the greatest of assistance by the Superintendent of State Schools, and by a great majority of the principals of the schools throughout the State. Today a veritable army of young savers exists among the school children, and no small amount of the War Savings Stamps sold in the State has come from the school children, and those whom they have influenced to save.

The sale of War Savings Stamps has been very different from the sale of other securities, and the raising of

funds of other war activities in that the "drives" for the latter have been completed in a few weeks at most, but the work of the War Savings organization has lasted through the year, thereby calling for much more work on the part of its members than is the case with any other work.

At this time the sale of War Savings Stamps in the State has reached about twelve million dollars (maturity value), but there are still unredeemed pledges amounting to about twenty million dollars (maturity value), which we believe will be taken up before the end of the year.

Too much credit for the success of this work cannot be given to Mrs. Richard F. Johnston, Chairman of the Women's Division for the State, and to Mr. Robert W. Ewing (deceased), State Chairman of Retail Merchants' Division.

Mrs. Johnston has given almost her entire time to this work for the past seven months, and has organized thoroughly the women in almost every county in the State.

Mr. Ewing left his business at the time of his appointment, and until taken off by Spanish influenza, gave all of his time to this work. So completely did he organize the retail merchants of the State that at the time of his death Alabama stood among the first in regard to sales agents.

The various county chairmen and their committees have worked without compensation, and in most cases have given their own funds to defray necessary expenses. Their work calls for the greatest appreciation because of the fact that in most cases they were not only doing this particular work but from their prominence in their communities were called upon to bear the brunt of most all of the other war work.

The amount of money that has been raised by the work of this organization would be considered enormous in normal times, but its success cannot be measured in terms of money. By its work it has assisted materially in the

sale of Liberty Bonds of every issue since this work commenced, and in the raising of funds for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the French Orphans' Relief, the United War Fund, and all of the other war activities.

But the greatest thing it has done is to teach, within the year, more than *four hundred thousand* of the twenty-three hundred thousand people of Alabama to SAVE, and to invest their savings in the obligations of their government, that by so doing we might quickly end the awful slaughter of men and destruction of material. What a difference this will make in the people of our State, not just for the period of the war, but for all time to come. The seeds we have sown are bound to bring forth good fruit. Thrift makes healthy, happy, law-abiding people. Thrift makes thinking people. Thrift makes educated, and religious people, and such people make a State worth living in and a country worth dying for.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA

State Director.....Crawford Johnson, Birmingham, Ala
Vice-State Director.....James W. Donnelly, Birmingham, Ala.
State Director of Retail Merchants Division.....
.....Robert W. Ewing (dec), Birmingham, Ala.
State Director of Women's Division.....
.....Mrs. Richard F. Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.
Publicity Director.....John Sparrow, Birmingham, Ala.
Executive Secretary.....John J. Bowers, Birmingham, Ala.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Charles Henderson, Governor.....Montgomery
J. Kirkman Jackson.....Birmingham
Mrs. J. F. Hooper.....Selma
Mrs. Solon Jacobs.....Birmingham
Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education.....Montgomery
Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky.....Troy
Richard M. Hobbie, U. S. Food Administrator for Alabama....Montg'y
Mrs. John Tilley.....Montgomery
Dr. C. C. Thach.....Auburn
Dr. George H. Denny.....Tuscaloosa
Dr. T. W. Palmer.....Montevallo
A. E. Walker.....Birmingham
J. A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture.....Montgomery
Dr. Robert R. Moton.....Tuskegee
John L. Kaul.....Birmingham
Albert P. Bush.....Mobile

COUNTY CHAIRMAN

County and City.	*County Chairman.*
Autauga—Prattville	J. G. Duncan, Jr.
Baldwin—Bay Minette	J. S. Lambert
Baldwin—Fair Hope	Wm. McIntosh
Barbour—Eufaula	Charles McDowell
Bibb—West Blocton	W. R. Young
Blount—Oneonta	Z. E. Bellah
Bullock—Union Springs	Hugh Foster
Butler—Greenville	Claud S. Hamilton
Calhoun—Anniston	E. L. Rivers

County and City.	*County Chairman.*
Chambers—Langdale	A. C. Boyd
Cherokee—Center	C. B. Sims
Chilton—Clanton	Lawrence Gerald
Choctaw—Riderwood	E. E. Todd
Clark—Grove Hill	J. F. Gillis
Clay—Lineville	C. N. Lanier
Cleburne—Heflin	W. B. Merrill
Coffee—Enterprise	L. H. Sessions
Coffee—Elba (Div.)	Y. W. Rainer
Colbert—Sheffield	V. Asbury
Colbert—Tuscumbia	W. F. Miller
Conecuh—Evergreen	Ed. C. Barnes
Coosa—Goodwater	J. S. Gilliland
Coosa—Rockford (Div.)	F. L. Smith
Covington—Andalusia	W. S. Simmons
Crenshaw—Luverne	J. M. Cody
Cullman—Cullman	S. J. Griffin
Dale—Ozark	W. M. Head
Dallas—Selma	E. C. Melvin
DeKalb—Fort Payne	J. M. Tucker
Elmore—Wetumpka	S. B. Reneau
Elmore—Wetumpka	F. H. Moore
Escambia—Brewton	John R. Miller
Etowah—Gadsden	B. W. Pruet
Fayette—Fayette	E. E. Thomason
Franklin—Russellville	J. W. Partridge
Geneva—Hartford	B. H. Boyd
Greene—Eutaw	B. B. Barnes
Hale—Greensboro	H. A. Taylor
Henry—Abbeville	C. H. Strickland
Houston—Dothan	W. R. Chapman
Jackson—Scottsboro	Virgil Bouldin
Jackson—Stevenson (Div.)	W. R. Bogart
Jackson—Paint Rock (Div.)	J. E. Jones
Jefferson—Birmingham	J. Mercer Barnett
Jefferson—Birmingham (City)	J. H. Loveman
Jefferson—Bessemer (City)	Andrew C. Mitchell
Jefferson—Wylam (City)	Dr. F. W. McDonald
Lamar—Vernon	W. C. Johnson
Lauderdale—Florence	S. W. Frierson
Lawrence—Courtland	H. B. Hall

Lee—Opelika.....I. J. Dorsey
Limestone—Athens.....Miss Mary E. Mason
Lowndes—Fort Deposit.....Joseph Norwood
Macon—Tuskegee.....J. H. Drakeford
Madison—Huntsville.....T. W. Pratt
Marengo—Demopolis.....Jesse B. Hearin
Marshall—Guntersville.....O. D. Street
Marion—Hamilton.....E. B. Fite
Mobile—Mobile.....P. B. Dorlan
Monroe—Monroeville.....D. D. Mims
Montgomery—Montgomery.....Walter B. Jones
Morgan—Decatur.....J. W. Cunningham
Perry—Marion.....J. A. Hendrix
Perry—Marion.....A. F. Armstrong
Pickens—Carrollton.....A. E. Bell
Pike—Troy.....L. M. Bashinsky
Randolph—Wedowee.....Judge John T. Heflin
Russell—Seale.....F. M. deGraffenreid
St. Clair—Pell City.....T. H. Rennie
St. Clair—Ashville (Div.).....Jas. S. McLendon
Shelby—Calera.....R. L. Holcombe
Sumter—Livingston.....H. L. Mellen
Talladega—Talladega.....John C. Williams
Tallapoosa—Alexander City.....J. H. Henderson
Tallapoosa—Alexander City.....J. C. Maxwell
Tuscaloosa—Tuscaloosa.....J. T. Horne
Tuscaloosa—Tuscaloosa.....S. F. Clabaugh
Walker—Jasper.....A. S. Preston
Washington—Carson.....R. D. Palmer
Wilcox—Camden.....E. W. Berry
Winston—Double Springs.....Judge John S. Curtis

UNITED STATES SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY

By E. E. Smith, State Director.

The United States School Garden Army was organized in March, 1918. President Wilson set aside $50,000 from his National Security and Defense Appropriation to promote the work for the first six months. He has since appropriated $200,000 more to carry the work through another ten months.

Two main purposes prompted the planning of the United States School Garden Army: (a) Increased food production and (b) training of school children in thrift, industry, service, patriotism, and responsibility. The necessity for manpower was being felt. This was especially true in agricultural pursuits. Drafted young men were going from the farm. Great numbers of farm employes were being attracted to the cities by higher wages offered in other industries. If the millions of city boys and girls could be induced to give their leisure time to cultivating the thousands of acres of untilled land in front and back yards and vacant lots of our cities, towns and villages, it would result in a substantial increase in food production and an immediate improvement in the quality of our coming citizenship.

The Bureau of Education undertook to accomplish this through the organization of the United States School Garden Army. It is an educational problem and can be solved with economy and efficiency only by the schools.

The plan of organization involves (a) a general director who is responsible for organization, propaganda, and administration. (b) Regional directors who are charged with the responsibility of writing instructions upon gardening that will enable teachers and supervisors to take a

garden company successfully through a season, even though not expert gardeners. (c) Assistant regional directors who work under the regional director, and whose duties are similar to those of the regional director excepting that of writing garden leaflets. (d) Co-operation with State Council of Defense through a State representative appointed by them. (e) The Army plan of organizing school boys and girls into companies of 150 or less under the direction of a garden teacher, a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. (f) An insignia for each enlisted soldier. A double bronze bar for the captain, single bronze bar with two stars in the border for the first lieutenant, and one star for the second lieutenant, and a combination bronze and black enameled bar for privates.

Dr. J. H. Francis is director of the United States School Garden Army. Mr. John L. Randall is regional director of the South Atlantic States. Miss Jennie Burkes is assistant regional director for Alabama and Mississippi. This far the appropriation by the President extends. These officers are now in charge of their respective territories and are organizing the work. The State Council of Defense has appointed as its representative E. E. Smith for Alabama. The State Council in this way takes up the work and provides for its continuation on down into the smaller company units of 150 boys and girls.

Both the assistant regional director for Alabama and Mississippi and the State representative for Alabama entered upon their work in this State in October, 1918. They have, in spite of the epidemic, held the necessary preliminary conferences with some of the co-operating agencies, and both directly and indirectly have gone into the field to organize the cities, towns and villages. They are conducting a campaign through such teachers' institutes as they find it possible to reach. They here prepare the

teachers of the State for their part in the work. They are meeting the superintendents of schools for the cities, towns and villages, seeking to get the work specifically planned, and the necessary detail of organization and financing worked out.

The supervision and teaching in the cities, towns and villages will be done by those appointed by the local authorities, usually the school board and co-operating agencies. It is the business of the assistant regional director and the State representative to seek the appointment of a suitable teacher and supervisor, and to urge such appropriation from available educational and welfare funds as is necessary to maintain the work in the communities where it is inaugurated. This appropriation usually means the supplementary salary of the teacher for the months that school is in session, and the salary of this teacher during the vacation months. The plan of organization calls for a teacher for each company of 150 boys and girls. A sum of $250 per teacher will carry on the work of a company of 150 during the entire year, giving several hours a day to the work during the vacation months.

The work of the assistant regional director and the State representative may remain along lines of organization for some months. By February of 1919 several of the cities, towns and villages will have perfected their plans, appointed their workers, and the 1919 campaign will be inaugurated in this State in a most intensive way. The work then changes somewhat. One or both of these workers, while continuing the work of opening new communities, will go back over the territory where organization has been perfected, to assist in initiating the work of the local teachers, and in giving such personal aid and touch as is necessary to carry forward the work effectively entirely through the year. The work grows quite varied and intense from February on.

Alabama should have one hundred cities, towns and villages fully organized by June 1, 1919. Much will depend on the effectiveness with which co-operating organizations can be utilized. Quite as much depends upon the intelligent presentation by the workers already named both directly and through teachers, whether garden teachers or supervisors or not. The State Department of Education is lending every facility for the furtherance of the work. The headquarters for the assistant regional director for this State is in the offices of the State Superintendent of Education. The State Council of Defense is lending both the facilities of its offices and the financial support necessary to enable the State representative to carry on the work entrusted to him. The headquarters for the State representative of the United States School Garden Army is in the offices of the State Council of Defense.

With the State Department of Education there can be direct touch with county and city school authorities. With the State Council of Defense there can be direct touch with county and community councils of defense. Either of the organizations will be exceedingly effective in any community in the State. Local county and city organizations may make request through either the State Department of Education or the State Council of Defense for information and aid in initiating and carrying forward the work in their respective communities. Either the assistant regional director or the State representative or a co-operating agent will come in person to assist in such ways as seem best.

ALABAMA FOUR-MINUTE MEN

By T. J. CRITTENDEN, State Director.

The Alabama Four-Minute Men were organized in the fall of 1917. In April, 1918, Thos. J. Crittenden was appointed State Director and H. D. Cullen State Secretary and their effectiveness dates from this time.

The executive personnel of the Alabama Four-Minute Men now comprises:

Thos. J. Crittenden.....State Director
H. D. Cullen.....State Secretary
Mrs. Oscar R. Hundley.....State Director of Women's Division
Val J. Nesbit.....Associate Director of Four-Minute Men and State Chairman Red Cross Speakers' Bureau
A. Manville Waples.....State Secretary Red Cross Speakers' Bureau
Frank Stollenwerck.....Associate Director Four-Minute Men
J. Kirkman Jackson.....Treasurer
Judge Hugh A. Locke.....Chairman Men Speakers
Mrs. Tom McCarthy Brown.....Chairman of Women Speakers
H. W. Coffin.....Chairman Executive Committee
Louis Pizitz.....Chairman Finance Committee
Dr. J. H. Phillips.....Chairman Junior Four-Minute Men
Mrs. Victor Hanson....State Director Choral Division Four-Minute Men
Mrs. George Houston Davis....County Director Choral Div. 4-Min. Men
Mrs. E. T. Rice.....City Director Choral Division Four-Minute Men
Oscar W. Adams.....Chairman Colored Division Four-Minute Men
Mrs. A. W. Harney....Chairman Woman's Div. Colored Four-Min. Men

The Four-Minute Men with their county, city, local and school district chairmen, cover practically every city, town, village and cross roads in Alabama. The total speaking force in the Men's Division comprises nearly thirty-five hundred speakers.

The Woman's Division of the Four-Minute Men has 95 chairmen and 900 speakers, and to this number may be added at least a hundred women speakers, who were mem-

bers of the various Red Cross chapters but not members of the Four-Minute Woman's Division.

The Colored Division of the Four-Minute Men has 120 speakers.

The Colored Womans' Division of the Four-Minute Men has 50 speakers.

The Junior Four-Minute Men have about two thousand certified speakers and this number will be brought up to at least five thousand or more by the induction of Junior Red Cross members from each school district.

I present with most profound gratification a resume of our activities during each campaign. These activities are compiled from our records and are correct so far as they could be compiled from reports sent us.

Only our major activities will be recited.

In the seven major campaigns, not including the War Work campaign, we reached total audiences as follows:

In the Second Liberty Loan Drive	48,775
In the Third Liberty Loan Drive	348,415
In the Second Red Cross Campaign	228,335
In the W. S. S. Drive	269,266
In the Registry Campaign	278,416
In "Where Did You Get Your Facts"	577,973
In the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive	830,527
Total	2,581,687

In connection with the last drive, I might mention that as soon as the "flu" struck us a letter was gotten out to all Four-Minute Men, asking them to act as salesmen, which they gladly did and nearly every report has come in showing that the Four-Minute Men sold bonds in connection with their speaking activities. The last report is not yet complete as some of the local chairmen have not sent in their reports.

The Choral Division of the Four-Minute Men has seventy-two singing members and they rendered a most unique service in arousing patriotism to the highest pitch wherever they have sung. Our records show that they have reached a total audience of twenty thousand in their short existence.

These figures are alone enough to cover the Four-Minute Men with glory, but in all the campaigns in which we have participated, big and little, we have reached a total audience of four million ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, and it is to be remembered that our activities as an organization really cover a period of only about eight months.

With these figures before us—with the tangible proof of the almost amazing work of the Alabama Four-Minute Men—with the thought in mind of the countless personal sacrifices that this work must have meant to most of us—how can I hope to put into words my gratitude for the loyalty—the high endeavor and the wonderful achievement of our organization?

To me, and I feel that to everyone of my colleagues, the proudest and the most altogether satisfying memory which we will take with us henceforth, of the great war, which our country has so gloriously helped to win, will be the memory of the fact that we were privileged to be members of the Alabama Four-Minute Men.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS.*

Incomplete returns at this time show that citizens of Alabama subscribed a total of $78,038,350 to the government in Liberty Loan bonds during the four drives made in 1917 and 1918. Final reports have not been received, hence final tabulations have not been made. The final compilations probably will show a good increase over the amounts given.

Representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta are now collecting complete data, but it will be impossible to finish the work for several weeks as considerable information must be secured from banks throughout the district.

In the following table will be found the allotments and subscriptions of Alabama for the four loans:

Loan	*Quota*	*Subscription*	*Dates*
First Loan	No quota	$ 6,616,400	May 2 to June 15, 1917
Second Loan	No quota	13,847,150	Oct. 1 to Oct. 27, 1917
Third Loan	$13,091,500	21,428,950	Apr. 6 to May 4, 1918
Fourth Loan	30,200,000	36,145,850	Sept. 28 to Oct. 19, 1918

No effort has been made to show the total number of subscriptions as information has never been accurately collected on this item. There were no State allotments in the first and second loans but the district in each loan subscribed more than was expected.

The amount of subscriptions for the fourth loan does not represent the full amount that will be finally credited to Alabama. There are a number of foreign corporation subscriptions that must yet be properly allocated, of which Alabama will receive its share.

The total value of property given in for taxation in Alabama is $705,030,567, showing that more than one-ninth of the total value of property assessed for taxation was subscribed in Liberty Bonds during the time America was at war.

*Compiled from report of W. C. Wardlaw to Governor Henderson.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

By Leigh Carroll, Manager Gulf Division.

It is impossible at this time to give an extended or detailed statement of Red Cross work in Alabama. With the entry of our country into the war, there came immediately a demand from all parts of the State to be allowed to organize chapters and take part in Red Cross work. All these requests were transmitted to Washington through one agency or another.

At that time the society was operating under its peace time organization as it had existed up to our entry into the war, and all business was handled from National Headquarters at Washington. The country was loosely divided into geographical divisions, few in number and large in size, and the several activities of the Red Cross were separately handled in these divisions.

The organization and development work for this division was under W. J. Leppert, as Director, with Headquarters in New Orleans. The work of organizing Chapters in Alabama was carried on by Mr. Leppert during the summer of 1917. Meanwhile, National Headquarters had completed its plan for territorial re-organization and decentralization of its work. Under this plan, the Gulf Division was formed, comprising the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, and Leigh Carroll was appointed Division Manager, with Division Headquarters in New Orleans. The Division offices were organized along the lines of National Headquarters, with similar Departments or Bureaus, and took over all Red Cross work in the Division. Mr. Leppert remained in charge of the Bureau of Chapter Development and Organization.

The work of organization was pushed vigorously, with the result that before the end of 1917 every county in Alabama had one or more Red Cross Chapters, and nearly every community had either a branch or an auxiliary of some Chapter. At present there are 86 Red Cross Chapters and 178 branches in Alabama. It is the aim of National Heaquarters, however, to have only one Chapter in each county, and have all Red Cross activities under the jurisdiction of that Chapter. This consolidation of Chapters is now in progress, and before long will be completed.

In the matter of individual membership in the Red Cross, Alabama has responded to the call along with her sister states of the South, and there are today 136,749 Red Cross members in Alabama. The Christmas Roll Call was the occasion of re-enrollments and new enrollments for 1919, and we expect Alabama's reports to show at least a million members.

In the matter of money contributions to National Headquarters, Alabama subscribed:

	Quota	*Subscribed*
In the First War Drive, June, 1917.....	$200,000	$ 488,000
In the Second War Drive, May, 1918...	450,000	1,400,000

This does not include subscriptions to individual Chapter finances, the amounts of which are not available at this time, as the figures have not been compiled.

In connection with these War Fund Subscriptions, especially the Second War Drive, it is gratifying to note the splendid way in which the workers of Alabama responded, especially the coal miners, ship yard men, lumber men and others in similar lines of industry, in contributing so many days of their pay to the Red Cross. It was largely due to these subscriptions that the total ran so high.

In the matter of finished articles and supplies for soldiers and sailors, such as sweaters, socks, hospital supplies and garments, surgical dressings and the like, the Alabama Chapters have always responded to every call made upon them by Headquarters, and the women have been only too anxious to do their part fully and carefully and in accord with requirements. The money value of these supplies has not yet been compiled and tabulated, but it will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their remedial value has been incalculable.

I would like to add that the people of Alabama have always given their hearty support to the Red Cross in whatever the National or Division managements have called upon them, and the State as a whole can well be proud of the work of its people--of all its people without regard to race, color, creed, or sect, for they have all given their hearty support to the Red Cross.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

By Dalton Swann, Assistant Federal Director.

The first local office of the United States Employment Service in the State of Alabama was established at Birmingham during the month of April, 1918, by Mr. J. C. Hise, Special Representative of the United States Employment Service, who later established local offices at Montgomery, Mobile, Anniston, Selma and Dothan.

Since the appointment of Mr. George B. Tarrant, of Birmingham, as Federal Director on May 1, 1918, local offices have been established at Gadsden, Jasper, Decatur, Bessemer, Troy, Andalusia, Opelika and Tuscaloosa, and the number of employes has been increased from six to forty-five.

LOYALTY LEAGUES.

In order to assist the officials of the United States Employment Service in mobilizing the man-power of this State; to assist in handling the numerous and intricate labor problems, and to bring about a closer spirit of cooperation between the employer and the employe, there was perfected in fifty-four of the sixty-seven counties in this State, an organization known as a "Loyalty League," whose objects, in addition to those stated above, were to secure full time from all employes in order that the production of necessary war essentials might be kept at the maximum. This body was controlled by an Executive Committee of twenty-four persons, six of whom were employers, six employes, six farmers and six colored men. Through this organization, an increase in the production of supplies and foodstuffs was noted, especially in the manufacture of munitions and lumber and in the production of coal and pig iron.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF LABOR.

Due to the numerous manufacturing plants in the State and Birmingham, being the largest industrial center in the South, it was found impossible to secure sufficient labor to supply all industries to their capacity, and it became necessary to provide some medium by which all industries would be furnished their pro rata share of available labor. For this purpose, a Community Labor Board was established in each county in this State, whose membership was composed of one representative of employers, one of employes and the third representing the United States Employment Service.

Realizing that sufficient labor was not available for the operation of all essential plants to their capacity, the Community Labor Boards in their respective counties advised employers engaged in non-essential industries that it would be necessary to release laborers employed by them in order that they might be used in the manufacture of war essentials. With but few exceptions, this was done immediately by all employers.

On account of the stupendous task undertaken by the various Departments of the Government, especially the War and Navy Departments, in the construction of camps and cantonments and houses for shipyard workers, and being unable to secure a sufficient supply of labor in the United States, the War Department imported thousands of Porto Ricans for construction work. Numbers of these workmen were secured for this State and were placed in industrial plants in and near Birmingham and in the Mobile shipyards.

The construction of the Government Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, required the services of thousands of laborers, and permission was given to recruit labor for this plant in the States of Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Texas,

Utah and Kentucky. Through the efforts and co-operation of the representatives of the U. S. Employment Service, sufficient labor was secured to complete this plant sixty days ahead of schedule time.

Due to the enormous wages being paid for construction work and by manufacturing plants, the farmers of Alabama were drawn upon heavily and, in order to protect them as much as possible, instructions were issued to all recruiting agents not to molest farm labor. Like instructions were given as to recruiting labor from lumber industries where Government contracts were being filled. The farmers of this State were unable to compete with the high wages being paid, and a serious shortage of foodstuffs would have occurred had it not been for the pluck and courage of our farmers in putting forth their best efforts to assist our Government.

PLACEMENT OF WORKERS.

Efforts were made to place all workmen possible in the State of Alabama, but in those cases where persons desired to go to points without the State for work this movement was allowed. Numbers of workmen were directed to the Great Northwest for work in the spruce pine section and to the wheat fields of Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas. Numbers of workmen were also directed to the Hog Island shipyard, and to South Atlantic and Gulf Coast shipyards.

Numbers of persons were placed upon the farms throughout this State by representatives of the U. S. Employment Service, and it is proposed to enlarge this division within the near future so that labor needs of Alabama farmers may be handled promptly.

Some of the larger industrial plants in the Birmingham district, being unable to secure sufficient men to handle urgent work, placed numbers of negro women in the plants, handling the lighter work.

At the present time the United States Employment Service is placing in employment in this State from twelve to fifteen thousand persons monthly, as compared with four to five hundred monthly during the months of May and June of this year.

A report of the work of this Service would be incomplete without mention of the valuable assistance and cooperation of all Chambers of Commerce, all civic organization and the various war organizations. Especial mention must be made of the work of the State Council of Defense, through Mr. Lloyd M. Hooper and Mr. Fred H. Gormley, State Chairman and Executive Secretary, respectively, for their untiring efforts to assist in every manner possible the work of the Service.

The officers of the Service in the State of Alabama at the present time are:

George B. Tarrant, Federal Director, Birmingham.
Dalton Swann, Assistant Federal Director, Birmingham.
Lewis Bowen, Assistant Federal Director, Birmingham.
J. E. Watts, Examiner in Charge, Birmingham.
W. W. Lancaster, Examiner in Charge, Montgomery.
James J. Duggan, Examiner in Charge, Mobile.
Morgan Richards, Examiner in Charge, Selma.
L. L. Scarbrough, Examiner in Charge, Anniston.
W. G. Bellinger, Examiner in Charge, Gadsden.
C. J. Rollins, Examiner in Charge, Dothan.
W. H. Albritton, Examiner in Charge, Andalusia.
D. M. Hester, Examiner in Charge, Jasper.
Eugene D. Bailey, Examiner in Charge, Decatur.
Rush Randall, Examiner in Charge, Bessemer.
Henry K. Dickinson, Examiner in Charge, Opelika.
Pelham D. Brown, Examiner in Charge, Tuscaloosa.
James L. Gilmore, Examiner in Charge, Troy.

ALABAMA EXTENSION SERVICE

By J. F. Duggar, Director.

The Extension Service, having headquarters at Auburn, is the official representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Alabama in all matters pertaining to the giving of instructions on agricultural production and home economics, as well as being the division of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute charged with duties in these two important fields. The Extension Service was created by an act of Congress, approved in May, 1914, called the Smith-Lever Act, which provides for co-operation in the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to farmers and their families. The act provides for the partial support from Federal funds of extension work on condition that a practically equal amount be provided within the State.

SPECIAL WAR ACTIVITIES.

The participation of the Extension Service in special war work has been chiefly through its large staff of farm demonstration agents and home demonstration agents located in the various counties of the State. The farm demonstration agents, as members of the County Councils of Defense, have participated in all the activities of these bodies, and in many cases have been charged with county leadership in some special line of war work, as in campaigns for Liberty Loans, Red Cross, etc.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF MEAT.

Their greatest contribution to the winning of the war has been in their promotion of increased food production

They share with the farmers of Alabama in the credit for the fact in the year just past Alabama has led every state in the Union in the production of peanuts, velvet beans, and sweet potatoes, with an aggregate value of many millions, and with an increase of several hundred per cent in each of these crops as compared with its production two years before.

As a concrete example of one of the contributions of Alabama farmers to the feeding of the American and allied armies and the civil populations of the allied countries, may be mentioned the fact that a group of seventeen counties in the southeastern part of Alabama shipped, during a period of twelve months, a total of 2,352 car loads of hogs. A considerable proportion of these were shipped by hog selling associations organized by the county farm demonstration agents and the marketing specialists of the Extension Service. In the growing of a large proportion of these hogs, the demonstration agents were helpful by their advice regarding the growing of crops to be consumed by hogs, the feeding, breeding, and management of these animals, and by their notable activity in protecting swine against hog cholera by preventive inoculation.

USUAL WORK OF FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.

Farm demonstration agents, in addition to special war activities, have continued their usual duties in connection with the larger production and more advantageous selling of every kind of farm product. These activities have included the giving of advice to farmers regarding the cultivation, rotation, fertilization, and harvesting of staple and new crops, the selection and purchase of dairy cows, beef cattle, etc. The agents have been instrumental in bringing into Alabama this year from the drought-stricken parts of Texas about 8,000 head of beef cattle.

The agents have assisted large numbers of farmers in terracing their land to prevent its impoverishment by erosion, in planning and building of many silos, barns, self-feeders for animals, sweet potato storage houses, and other structures, all bearing on increased production and more effective conservation of foods.

INCREASED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

In response to a request from the National Government for an increase in the acreage of wheat, the Extension Service conducted in the fall of 1918 a campaign in most of the wheat-producing counties of the State for this purpose. The farmers of Alabama responded by increasing the wheat yield from 930,000 bushels in 1917 to 1,366,000 bushels in 1918. Likewise the farm demonstration agents have been active in the fall of 1918 in urging Alabama farmers to make a still further effort for a conservative increase in the sowing of wheat, against which, however, influenza and a wet fall have militated.

INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN LAST TWO YEARS.

Let us note how magnificently Alabama farmers have responded to the Government's call for a larger production of food for man and feed for animals. Below is shown the amounts of the principal food crops produced in 1918, and for comparison in 1916:

		1918	1916	P.C. Inc.
Corn	Bushels	67,461,000	46,688,000	40
Peanuts	Bushels	17,470,000	4,050,000	331
Sweet potatoes	Bushels	14,758,000	6,290,000	117
Irish potatoes	Bushels	4,793,000	1,800,000	166
Syrup	Gallons	17,714,000	.....	.....
Cowpeas	Bushels	3,156,000	.....	.....

Excluding livestock, the crops produced in Alabama in 1918 have been officially estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at a value of more than $379,000,000, as compared with a valuation of all crops in Alabama in 1916 of $146,997,000. This is an increase in value of more than $232,003,000, or 257 per cent.

Alabama farmers are justified in comparing their record even with the creditable record made by farmers of other states. For in 1918 Alabama produced more sweet potatoes, more peanuts, and many more velvet beans than any other state in the Union, and has increased its shipment of hogs by a larger percentage than any other state. Somewhat similar increases have been made in the amount and value of dairy products, and the production of beef is rapidly increasing year by year.

WORK OF THE HOME DEMONSTATION AGENTS.

Just as the Government relied upon the farm demonstration agents to urge farmers to increased production, so it depended largely on the home demonstration agents of the Extension Service for carrying the message of food conservation and the use of food substitutes to the homes of the people. The head of the home demonstration work of the Extension Service, Miss Mary Feminear, was made the State representative of the Food Administration in the conservation of food in the homes, and the home demonstration agents were relied on largely for the distribution of literature on food conservation prepared by the Food Administration as well as by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies.

GARDENS IN CITIES AND COUNTRY.

The home demonstration agents were especially active, in connection with specialists of the Extension Service and county farm demonstration agents, in increasing the

number of gardens in towns as well as in the country. They gave demonstrations in the most advantageous or economical methods of preparing food and in the use of substitutes not only in tens of thousands of homes, but in schools, court houses, stores and out of doors. Especially effective as fitting into the national war program were the efforts of these women in teaching and popularizing the use of substitutes for wheat and meat.

The director of the Extension Service has been a member of the State Council of Defense from its inception. It has been his aim so to direct, during this war period, the policies of the Extension Service that every specialist, traveling from headquarters at Auburn, every county farm demonstration agent, and every home demonstration agent might all work together in forwarding every measure of the Government's program connected with the winning of the war.

AGRICULTURAL PREPAREDNESS.

President Wilson has congratulated the Nation that in one department of the Government our country was prepared for war by having an organized system of agricultural agents working in the counties of every state in the Union. This army of peace, production and conservation, the staff of farm and home demonstration agents and agricultural specialists, which, taken together, make up the Extension Service in every state, was the one army that was already organized on a somewhat adequate scale when war found the Nation so largely unprepared.

During the war extension agents and specialists have been considerably increased under special appropriation made by Congress for the period of the national emergency, but no time had to be lost in organizing them to lead in the work with farmers and housewives, on whom

depended the feeding of millions of armed men and destitute civilians.

This national army of trained leaders in production and conservation has rendered most effective service to the farmers and housewives of the land, in their remarkable exertions and sacrifices which enabled the United States to export food during the war period in quantities heretofore deemed impossible and to hold out a promise of food for the destitute European populations in years immediately following the war, thus serving to obviate both starvation and anarchy.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Many States faced a great problem at the beginning of the war. It was found that thousands of foreigners had lived among the American people but had not become Americans because they did not speak the English language and had no means of acquiring the ideals of Americans. It was no secret that after the war began that great responsibility for the many German spies rested upon the people because efforts were not made to Americanize foreigners and subjects of other nations who had lived among the people here without learning to speak our language were able to make their plans and carry out their purposes with little hindrance.

Fortunately, Alabama had few foreign-born. The greatest number were located in the Birmingham district. There a systematic effort had been made even before the war to Americanize foreigners. Mr. E. E. Smith, who has been connected with the Birmingham school system for several years, has given the following report of Americanization work in the Birmingham district:

"Since 1908, the city of Birmingham has maintained a night school. I have been principal of this school over a period of years, from 1908 to 1916. During that time I have taught the classes of foreign born, and have come to know their needs, and to know the ways of getting a sympathetic touch.

"In 1915, I very earnestly recommended to our local city authorities that workers be found to go into the smaller community units, the 'pocket' of foreign born, and in a room of their house, or elsewhere establish a class of from five to fifteen, teaching them first of all to read, write and speak English. Our city is too scattered

to bring them together. Besides they hesitate many times to go for they do not know anyone at the school. It was the fact that I knew them away from school, and invited them to school, that enabled me to get classes when I taught them. I made this report also to the Bureau of Naturalization direct.

"My work since 1915 has been to establish such classes as I could teach personally, pending such time as it required for the authorities to come to this way of thinking, after failing to reach their foreign born. This is now done. Some six or eight have been designated by the city board of education, through the night school, to go into communities, establish such classes as I have been teaching, for which the city board pays the teacher (such compensation as I have had came from the foreign born). These centers are now being organized.

"Since 1915 I have met regularly the agents of the Bureau of Naturalization, and have gone with them to the several authorities and industries in this city. They have worked earnestly to get some action, such as we are now getting from the properly constituted authorities. A year or more ago the county established what are known as 'opportunity schools,' at which these foreign born, in some instances, attended. Their action is commendable. It follows our original plan of action, except that they have the smaller unit to begin with.

"Agents of the Bureau of Naturalization visit Birmingham frequently, projecting the plans, and giving particular attention to the work among these foreign born. You understand that we continue classes for these people at the school held at the school building. The new work of going to the homes in very small units is the new and effective feature being installed.

"The Birmingham district has the largest foreign population of any inland Southern city.

"There has been a smaller percentage of these seeking American citizenship than is usual in communities of this size, with this percentage of foreign born.

"This attitude is changing. It is changing on both sides. The foreign born are more anxious. The authorities are more anxious and are making more effort."

Report of this work is given in extenso because the Alabama Council of Defense believes the federal and State governments should never again neglect the foreign born population. Means should be provided whereby those who come to this country to live may learn the English language and may acquire the ideals which have so long maintained the integrity and proud position of the United States of America.

Provision should be made whereby the teaching of the foreign born in night schools and day schools will be a responsibility of the system of public education. This is a duty America owes to itself and to those who renounce home ties and move among the American people.

FIRST UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

By W. S. Stallings, State Campaign Director.

The United War Work Campaign in Alabama was perhaps the most successful of the many conducted in the State during the period of the war. It is certain that no campaign had as many handicaps, but our people readily adjusted themselves to new conditions and put the State over in great shape.

There was a decided opposition to the merger of the seven welfare agencies on the part of thousands of our best people and it took several weeks to overcome this opposition. Three weeks before the campaign opened, the epidemic of influenza spread throughout the State and made it impossible to hold public gatherings and this necessitated the cancellation of our speaking engagements which deprived us of the opportunity of telling the people about the work of these agencies, as well as the need of adequate financial support. The State Health Department lifted the quarantine only one week before the campaign and the day the campaign opened Germany agreed to the armistice for peace and this was taken, by a great many of our people, to mean that there was no further necessity for these welfare agencies. This hurt us worse than any one thing during the campaign; however, Alabama's record is one of the best in the nation and we stand at the head of the Southeastern Department of seven states with the largest percentage of oversubscription. Our total will exceed $1,390,000, which gives us a fraction over 180 per cent. Alabama's quota was $767,250.

The schools and colleges have given liberally to this fund and our citizens in general have subscribed with not

only liberality but with a generosity which is characteristic of the good people of Alabama.

The State Council of Defense, under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd M. Hooper, chairman, threw their complete organization into this campaign and proved a large factor in its success.

The Sunday School Association co-operated heartily, as well as many other organizations and the campaign was not only a united one in the sense of combining the seven welfare agencies, but in having the co-operation of all the movements of the State looking to the betterment of the soldiers.

LIBERTY CHORUSES AND COMMUNITY SINGS

By C. Guy Smith, State Director.

In making my report as to what has been accomplished in Alabama in regard to organizing Community Sings and Liberty Choruses, I wish to say that as the State Director and Vice State Director were not appointed until late in September, the time has been too short for a thorough organization of the State. The influenza situation retarded the work badly and just as we were getting under good headway the armistice was signed and people lost interest in the project as a war measure.

The course of procedure in reference to organizing was as follows: I wrote each chairman of the county council of defense, asking him to name the man or woman in his county best fitted for the office of county director of Liberty Choruses. As rapidly as the chairmen acted upon this request. I appointed the directors and sent them full instructions about how to organize and offered to come to them personally should I be needed.

An attractive number of songs were selected, the words of which the Alabama Council of Defense had printed and these were sent in sufficient quantity to all the county directors gratuitously. This was called the official song sheet to be used for the Liberty Choruses of Alabama and has been highly complimented by Mr. Frederick L. Allen, of the Field Division, Council of National Defense, Washington.

As to the actual number of choruses organized, we can report thirty-five at this time. Recently I have had a very interesting letter from Mrs. Norma W. Frost, State Chairman of Music of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, offering the services of the twenty-six music

clubs of Alabama for use as a nucleus in their several localities for Liberty Choruses. This offer has been highly appreciated by my department and I feel that instead of reporting thirty-five Liberty Choruses I can add the twenty-six clubs, making a total of fifty-one Liberty Choruses in Alabama.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the Vice State Director of Liberty Choruses, Mrs. Victor Hanson, of Birmingham, who has helped in every way possible and who has been a most enthusiastic factor in this important work.

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE*

Soon after America entered the war Ray Rushton, of Montgomery, an original member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense, was appointed State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve. This organization put on a State campaign for workers for the ship yards at Mobile and other points at a time when the nation was calling for thousands of these workers in order that a bridge of ships might be built between America and the fighting front.

Mr. Rushton and his organization enlisted several hundred men for this work. When the United States Employment Service was created the United States Public Service Reserve joined with it and the two organizations co-operated in making surveys of labor and needs of the State.

Although the Public Service Reserve was not at all times in the public eye it rendered a great service for the State and Nation at a time when this peculiar service meant the saving of countless lives and money to the United States.

*Report obtained from records on file.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION FOR ALABAMA

By JOHN B. LAGARDE, Executive Secretary.

Frequent reports of the United States Fuel Administration for Alabama are rendered to Washington and there is no general report which can be made of interest to Alabama. However, it may be stated that the Fuel Administration has been able to maintain an equitable distribution of coal throughout the State, both for commercial and domestic purposes, thereby maintaining a maximum output of essential, industrial activities and minimizing the possibility of suffering for want of domestic fuel.

INDEX

	Page
Americanization Work	108
American Red Cross	95
Council of Defense	7
Council of Defense Organization	40
Extension Service	102
Financial Report	38
Food Administration	72
Food Administration Organization	75
Formal Transmission of Report	3
Four Minute Men	91
Fuel Administration	116
Influenza in Alabama	18
Liberty Choruses and Community Sings	113
Liberty Loan Campaigns	94
Medical Section	14
Physicians Fighting Influenza	19
Proclamation Creating Council	5
Public Service Reserve	115
State War Historian	65
United States Employment Service	98
United States School Garden Army	87
United War Work Campaign	111
War Savings Committee	81
War Savings Committee Organization	84
Woman's Committee	51

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 020 933 436 7